The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1871. NO. 82.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Latest from the Prince of Wales.

Hope Beginning to Revive.

A Glimmer of Hope for the Prince's Recovery.

LONDON, December 12, 7 P. M.—Private and unofficial advices from Sandringham and Windsor, received by the Central Press News Agency, hold out some slight hope of a favorable turn in the Prince's disease. The patient's pulse remains strong, a proof that nature is not completely exhausted. The preparations which were making against an unfavorable result are relaxing. The telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the royal household at the Castle have been raised this afternoon by a private dispatch from Colonel Ponsonby. The Princess Alexandra is almost constantly by the bedside of her husband. When she is compelled to retire for rest her place is supplied by Princess Alice. Her Majesty, the Queen, remains at Sandringham.

A non-Conformist Educational Conference, which was to have been held at Manchester, has been postponed on account of the illness of the Prince.

SANDRINGHAM, 10 P. M., December 12.—The Prince has passed an unquiet evening, but his prostration does not increase.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 12.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has gone to Geneva to attend the formal preliminary meeting of the Board of Arbitration under the Washington treaty.

The royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert has been dispatched to bring Princess Victoria, wife of the German Prince Imperial, to England.

In a railway accident near Sheffield last evening, one man was killed and many injured.

The strike of telegraph operators is beginning to break up. The employees at one important point have already resumed work, and others are following their example.

The business to be transacted at Geneva at the meeting of the Board of Arbitration of the treaty of Washington consists in the ratification of the powers of arbitrators. The British government proposed to dispense with all, but the Washington Cabinet objected, and it will be necessary for all members of the Board to be present in person on the appointed day. It is possible that at the first meeting a complete organization may be effected, but the probability is that nothing will be attempted beyond the exchange of credentials.

PARIS, December 12.—The National Assembly, at its session to-day, adopted by a vote of 289 to 277, a recommendation from the committee having charge of the subject, for the alienation to the State of the crown jewels.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 12.—The steamships Alemania, Ville de Paris, Hibernia, Manhattan, Oceanic, Parthia and Spain have arrived out.

BRISTOL, ENG., December 12.—The steamship Arragon, from New York, has arrived at this port.

The Markets.

LONDON, 4:30 P.M., December 12.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s, '62, 92¾; 5-20s '65, 90¾; 5-20s, '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, December 12.—Rentes 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—Cotton strong; middling upland 10d; advices from Manchester more favorable, but do not affect the market. California wheat 12s 8d; red winter wheat 11s 7d; flour 25s@28s; corn 32s 6d; peas 40s 6d; mess pork 71s; beef 75s 6d.

How the Prince Contracted the Fever.

NEW YORK, December 12.—It appears from the London *Times* that the Prince contracted his illness at Lord Landesborough's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests who visited the house at the time were attacked by fever, among them the Earl of Chesterfield, who died since. Another English journal, in speaking of the Prince's disease, says there seems to be a liability to this kind of attack in the present branch of the royal family. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from cold and fever, said to have been produced by sitting in damp boots after returning from shooting. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, died from the consequences of a neglected cold. The present illness of the Prince is said to have been produced by a chill, following the excessive heat of exertion in sporting.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Opening of Parliament—The King's Speech.

The Italian Parliament was opened on the 27th ult. by the King in person, who delivered the speech from the throne, of which the following is a summary:

Italy is restored to herself and to Rome, and we have reconquered our place among the nations of the world. We shall remain faithful to our principles. Regenerated by liberty, we shall seek in liberty and order the means of strength and a reconciliation between the Church and the State. Having recognized the absolute independence of the spiritual authority, we may be certain that Rome, as the capital of Italy, will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the Pontificate. We shall thereby succeed in re-assuring the consciences of men. Thus, by the firmness of our resolutions and the moderation of our acts, we have been able to accomplish the unity of the nation without our friendly relations being affected with foreign powers. The bills which will be laid before you to settle the future position of the ecclesiastical corporations will be in harmony with liberal principles; they will only relate to bodies subject to the law and landed properties, leaving untouched those religious institutions which have a share in the government of the Universal Church.

The Execution of Rossel and His Comrades.

[Paris Correspondence (November 28,) of the London Times.]

At half-past six the prison doors opened, and I saw Rossel come out accompanied by the chief priest and advocate, who, with him, entered the van which was waiting to receive them, and which drove off at once with its escort. Rossel's step was calm and firm, and his face pale, resigned and placid. Bourgeois, the sergeant, followed him, puffing great jets of smoke from his cigarette, and assuming an attitude of defiance and indifference which produced a painful impression. Ferre was even more jaunty in manner. He, too, was smoking, and jumped into the van with the air of a man who was doing everything for effect. It is half an hour's drive from the prison to the Artillery Butts on the Plain of Satory. A thick hoar frost whitened the plain, and the cold morning air swept sharply across it. Forming three sides of an immense square were ranged, two deep, about 3,000 men; the fourth side was filled up by the great mound which forms the butt, and in front of which, at intervals of about thirty yards, were three white stakes; before these stakes were the three shooting parties, composed each of twelve men. At the left corner, and about thirty yards from the nearest stake, were a group of officers and about a dozen civilians, with drums and bugles. Here I was stationed. In a few moments the drums announced the arrival of the vans, which drew up in the middle of the square, and from each one a prisoner descended. Rossel, still accompanied by his pastor and advocate, between whom he walked, attended by a sergeant de gendarme, approached the stake nearest to me. He was still calm and the expression of his face one of perfect peace. There was an entire absence of anything like bravado, as of anything like fear. His attitude was exactly that which a brave man under such circumstances should have been. He shook hands warmly with those who were with him, as also with an officer who came up and spoke to him, and once more asked in a clear tone, audible to all, if there was one of his judges present, as he wished to shake him by the hand before he died, as an evidence that he admitted he had done his duty in condemning him. This caused a moment's delay and buzz in the group in front of me, but no officer answered to the appeal: so Rossel quietly took off his great coat, put his back to the stake, drew himself up to his full height as the bandage was tied over his eyes, and remained motionless. Meantime the other two prisoners approached their respective stakes, the sergeant with a less swaggering but perfectly firm step, Ferre, with even a more defiant air than before, still smoking, and puffing large jets that there may be no mistake about it. With a short, quick step he walked up to the stake, turning shortly around and boldly facing the shooting party. When the white handkerchief with which the eyes of the other two were being bandaged, was produced, he snatched it from the hand defiantly, flung his hat carelessly upon the ground, drew himself up to his full height, which cannot be more than 4 feet 6 inches, and waited unflinchingly for the fatal word. It was impossible for men to face death with more heroism than Rossel, or with greater effrontery and indifference than the other two; the spectacle, which had up to this time been invested in my imagination with every element of horror, seemed in the presence of so much coolness to be robbed of half its terrors. When, finally, the fatal word was given, and the fatal volley rang out simultaneously from the three shooting parties, who had all advanced to within ten paces, I had almost ceased to realize the terrible nature of the tragedy which was passing before me. Rossel was shot by a party of the corps of engineers to which he belonged, and they showed a true mercy. As the volley rang out, with a slight spring he fell back stone dead. There was not the ripple of a second between the moment that he was standing a strong living man and that in which his corpse was lying on the ground, without even a quiver.

It was not so, however, with the other two. Bourgeois, who was in the middle, fell at once, but was found not dead, and a soldier, as is usual in such cases, put the muzzle of his rifle to his head, and the sharp ring seemed to curdle one's blood. Ferre, who was looking down the muzzles of the rifles which were aimed at him, seemed to have nerved himself to such a pitch that he remained standing motionless after the two others had fallen. For one or three seconds he stood upright after the whole volley had been fired from the first rank. It was not until the second rank fired, one or two seconds later, that his knees slowly bent, and he sank gently to the ground. Even then the dreadful *coup de grace*, which proved that in the opinion of the doctor life was not quite extinct, had to be given, and with a shudder of relief, as if I had passed through some terrible nightmare, I hurried from the spot, leaving the army in the act of marching past the corpses.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered in the case of Blackburn, on trial in Chillicothe, Ohio, for poisoning Miss Lovell. A motion for a new trial was made.

A locomotive boiler exploded near Centralia, Ill., Monday night, killing the engineer, fireman and brakesman. One of the bodies was blown two hundred feet.

George Prophatre, a Bavarian, hung himself at Bridgewater, Hamilton county, on Saturday.

George Botts, sentenced to be hanged at Newark, N. J., on the 21st instant for the murder of Pet Halstead, has been reprieved till Friday, January 26th.

All the forts at Havana are to be garrisoned by regular Spanish troops, thus depriving the volunteers of a great deal of their power for mischief. The gambling houses in the city are being suppressed.

Robert Smythe, freight agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad at Paris, who was injured a few days since, while acting conductor, by a passing train striking him, died Monday night. He was an Indian.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate Gets into a Snarl.

Retrenchment and Reform Committee

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1871.

Final Adjournment—The Outlook of the Session.

Senator Morton called up his concurrent resolution to-day, providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May. The limited time it was under discussion was not so brief, however, but that it was demonstrated that nothing which can possibly have any political significance can pass this present session without being thoroughly analyzed. The Clerk had hardly finished reading the resolution before Sumner got the floor, and objected to its adoption at such an early stage of the session. He gave notice, however, that if the Senate should take up the resolution, he would insist upon tacking thereto amendments that Congress should not adjourn until it had passed a supplementary civil rights bill, guaranteeing protection to American citizens without distinction of color. Notwithstanding this note of defiance, Morton insisted on the propriety of adopting his resolution, and the yeas and nays were called on a motion to take it up. On this ballot Sumner's threatened amendment as to impartial rights had the effect to drive all the Democrats to Morton's support, and consequently there were but nine votes recorded against taking it up. To be as good as his word, as soon as the vote was announced Sumner sent up his proposed amendment, and when he took his seat Schurz moved to amend the amendment by providing that there should be no adjournment until bills to reduce internal taxation, modify the tariff and secure reform in the civil service had also been acted upon. And then Trumbull, when Schurz had taken his seat, gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the combined resolution and amendments a bill to remove the political disabilities of the Southern people. He protested against any measure which would tie up the hands of Senators as to future legislation, and moved to lay the original resolution and amendments on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were called, and it was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22. Pending further action, the morning term expired and the resolution went over.

The vote was regarded as significant as foreshadowing how Senators will act upon measures that will be introduced this winter for reform in the revenue, civil service and public service generally. The Republicans who united with the Democrats in voting to lay Morton's resolution on the table were Alcorn, Fenton, Ferry, of Connecticut; Hill, Lewis, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull and Wilson. Three Republicans—Sprague, Spencer and Logan—who would have voted with the minority, were not in the Senate to-day. This is the same proportion which was given for Trumbull's original proposition, calling for a retrenchment committee.

A Snarl in the Senate.

In consequence of the inharmonious proceedings in open session, the Senate had been in executive session but a short time to-day when it was resolved to hold a caucus to see if some general understanding could not be arrived at with reference to legislation, and also if there could not be an agreement made with regard to Trumbull's proposed Retrenchment Committee, without putting Republican Senators on the record as voting against it, and Democrats as favoring it. The propriety of appointing this Committee was discussed for about two hours, and some bitter speeches were made thereon. Senator Chandler indulged in his usual personalities towards those who wished this Committee renewed, and intimated that some of those expecting appointments on this Committee would use it as an engine against the administration, if they would-be reformers and retrenchers were not a bit better than they should be. It was charged by the Independent Republicans that for some reason or other there was a manifest disposition on the part of the majority of Senators to prevent any legislation whatever, as had been instanced in open sessions for the last three days. It was also shown that there was some agreement of some kind, just exactly what could not be surmised, to secure early adjournment and to prevent needful measures from being enacted. Those in favor of a Retrenchment Committee regarded it as just and necessary at the present time, when defalcations and embezzlements were of almost daily occurrence. After about two hours of this kind of interchange of opinions, the caucus adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is is now the opinion of those favorable to Trumbull's resolution that it will be defeated in caucus, as the independents show no disposition to compromise on anything short of the original proposition. A compromise will be suggested, however, in caucus to-morrow, providing for a Retrenchment Committee, but limiting its powers to certain specified subjects, such as the Departments here in Washington. It is understood that Conkling's opposition comes mainly from his desire to shield his friend Murphy.

A Democratic Declaration.

Mr. McNeely, of Illinois, attempted to introduce in the House this afternoon a resolution requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the circumstances which caused the suspension of Brevet Brigadier General George W. Bullock, and what steps have been taken towards the settlement of his accounts. General Garfield, however, by interposing objection, prevented the desired exposure.

Papers Called For.

The House has called upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies all the papers, reports and records in his possession relating to the payment of Indians, pensions, bounties and back pay.

Secretary Boutwell has sent a letter to the House Committee on Public Buildings, indorsing the provisions of the Farwell bill for the purchase of grounds and erection of a court house, &c., in Chicago.

The River and Harbor Bill

Will probably call for four million dollars, and the Appropriation Committee will, as heretofore, leave the distribution of the sum to the Committee on Commerce.

Back Pay.

It is stated that by the passage of Dawes's eight hour resolution, now pending in the Senate, the workmen in Rock Island Arsenal will receive about thirty thousand dollars back pay, that place being one which only allowed eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Douglass Confirmed.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed J. W. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was anticipated that there would be a stout opposition to this confirmation made by General Pleasanton and his friends, but the only contest of this character was waged in the Finance Committee, to which this matter was referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1871.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were John W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Chester L. Arthur, Collector of Customs, New York; Charles L. Harrison, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Ohio.

OFFICIAL ADVICES OF HAVANA EXECUTIONS

The Secretary of State has received advices from Havana which place the action of the Spanish Government, in executing the students at Havana recently, in a more offensive and inexcusable light. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, has been advised respecting these particulars. His committee, however, will not take any action in reference to Cuban affairs until after the holidays. In the meantime the President will have in readiness for transmission to the Committee a paper setting forth the facts in connection with these matters which have come into the possession of our Government.

ANOTHER CABINET CHANGE.

The report that Secretary Robeson will soon retire from the Navy Department finds many believers. It seems certain that he will be married to the brilliant and accomplished Mrs. Aulick before the holidays, and many well informed persons declare that it is his intention to go abroad in a—minister plenipotentiary capacity, as soon as that event occurs.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM.

The reports made at the meeting of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, show that over four thousand veterans are now cared for, and new men are coming in at the rate of one hundred per week, and will soon tax the asylums to their utmost capacity. A large amount of detail business was done by the Board.

THE STEAMBOATMEN'S GATHERING.

The Executive Committee of the National Steamboatmen's Convention assembled this forenoon in this city, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to revise the existing steamboat laws, which have proven so burdensome to the owners of all classes of steam vessels. The committee, of which Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, is chairman, and Capt. R. S. Osburn, of New York, Secretary, met at eleven o'clock. It was ascertained that twenty-four States will be represented. The draft prepared by the subcommittee at Pittsburgh, November 21st, was presented to Congress yesterday by Gen. Negley. The committee find Congressmen generally favor the desired changes in the law.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon on the subject of the revival of the Committee on Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform. The debate was free and unrestrained, both in a national and party view. The question was not disposed of.

MINOR MATTERS.

The entire expenses of the census was $3,287,000.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs won't act on Gen. Banks's bill to carry into effect that part of the Treaty of Washington relative to the fisheries until after the Holidays, but an effort will be made previously to pass an appropriation of a quarter of a million for the expenses of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Delegate Hooper returns to Utah next week. He favors the formation of a State constitution acceptable to Congress preliminary to the action of that body for the admission of Utah.

OUR IMPORTS.

The annual report of the Statistical Bureau shows that the value of imports for direct consumption during the year ending June 30th was $270,967,025; withdrawn from warehouse, $188,630,031; free of duty, $59,462,460; additional and discriminating duties, $461,098; total, $518,759,518; duty thereon, $204,661,.

XLI CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1871.

SENATE.

The House resolution for adjournment from December 21st to January 8th was concurred in.

Mr. MORTON was at his own request relieved from service on the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for final adjournment on the third Monday in May.

Mr. SUMNER moved that there be no adjournment until after the passage of a bill securing equal rights to all, without distinction of race or color. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend by adding bills to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and to reform the civil service.

Without action on the matter the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at half past one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

The resolution introduced by Mr. DAWES directing an investigation into the management of the various executive departments was adopted.

The bill consolidating the Indian Bureau was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill fixing the first Monday in November, 1872, for the Presidential election. The bill was postponed till the second Wednesday in January.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill appropriating $250,000 for the expenses of the arbitrators under the treaty of Washington, and urged its passage, as the Board of Arbitration meets at Geneva on Saturday. It was the fullest opportunity would be given for debating the terms of the treaty after the holidays.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

RELIGIOUS MONOMANIA.

A Young Man Commits Suicide While Laboring Under Religious Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 12, 1871.

A man aged twenty-four years, by the name of Frederick Cook, committed suicide by shooting himself through the forehead with a rifle this morning at six o'clock, four miles east of this place. He was found dead, leaning up against his father's barn, with the muzzle of the gun lying on his left shoulder. The right foot was divested of boot and stocking for the purpose of discharging the piece with certainty. Mr. Cook was the victim of religious monomania.

A Man Crushed to Death at Bourbon, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOURBON, IND., December 12, 1871.

Jacob Slough, one of the firm of Acker & Slough, lumber dealers at this place, in moving a car load of shingles was accidentally caught between it and an old warehouse that they were passing, and crushed so that he died within an hour after. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Boy Drowned at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., December 12, 1871.

This afternoon while a number of boys were skating on Beaver creek near this place, two brothers named Wooley, aged about twelve and fourteen, fell through the ice, and one of them was drowned, the other one being rescued when life was nearly extinct. The body of the one drowned was recovered some time afterwards.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1871.

SUSPENSION OF THE OCEAN BANK.

Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean Bank, stated to a reporter of the Associated Press that he desired it made known for the satisfaction of out-of-town correspondents that all collections and checks now in transit for the Ocean Bank will be turned over to the National Park Bank. Davis also states that all depositors will receive notice by mail before calling on the stockholders. The *Express* says the Clearing House of Associated Banks held a protracted session this afternoon, but no decision was reached. The Ocean Bank matter was discussed in all its details. Rumor says that only $400,000 will be brought out which will throw doubt on the statement that the Ocean Bank will be able to pay in full. Among the reports emanating from this meeting is one to the effect that the Ocean Bank held as collateral the 5-20 bonds deposited by certain checks of a government bank official to the extent of $75,000; and further, that this individual was interested in building a canal in the State of Michigan, for which purpose the money obtained on these checks was used. We cannot vouch for the truth of these rumors, but they were frequently current on the street and generally believed. The Union Square Bank has been in the hands of a Receiver, statements at the Clearing House through the Ocean Bank, and this afternoon it was reported that the Union would be dragged down by the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The condition of the Ocean Bank on Saturday last, as officially given out to the Clearing House, exhibits a deficiency of $234,725, or over fifty-eight per cent.

A RIO JANEIRO LETTER

Of October 6th states that a difficulty between the President and Congress, arising from the attempted appointment of an unpopular Minister, occurred in the halls of Congress, in which the people took part. Several were killed and wounded. Many of the disaffected were formerly with Lopez.

JULLIEN ABSCONDS.

It is said Jullien has left for Europe with the proceeds of the late concerts and the ball to the Grand Duke, owing his musicians $7,000.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

FAILURE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Another cotton failure is reported—that of Schaefer & Co.; amount unknown. Wright & Co. passed their notes at sixty days, and are ready to settle at fifty per cent. These failures are owing to the sudden advance in the price, while dealers are hampered with contracts. Financial rumor affects the solvency of other firms, but as the staple was declining at the close to-day, it is hoped the worst is over. The appreciation in value is owing to a rise in Liverpool under a scant supply and fears of a short crop.

NEWS ITEMS.

The rumored suspension of the Union Square Bank is unfounded. The officers deny any embarrassment. The report originated in the fact that clearing house examinations were made of the books of officers of the latter deny that Tweed is one of the directors.

It is generally believed that the Police Commissioners will adhere to their former decision in regard to the International parade, and that the Governor will not order out the militia. The Governor has volunteered to defend the workingmen if arrested.

Madame Burns, the abortionist, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

A reference was appointed by Judge Freedman to take the testimony of O'Brien, the juryman in the Tweed Ring case, who refused to agree upon a verdict.

There have been thirty-two new cases of small-pox since Saturday, and seven deaths.

In the Miner counterfeiting case to-day, Cole's testimony was resumed, and he swore to numerous sales of counterfeit money made to him by Miner, one of which, made in June last, was of $1,000 in counterfeit tens, for which Cole gave Miner $1,200. The sale took place in Miner's house, when Miner's wife lay dead at the time.

John Hantley and Frederick Sale, merchants doing business in this city, were arrested by detections of Colonel Whiteley's Chicago staff, on a charge of smuggling contraband goods into Port Huron, Canada, to Detroit. The officers found nearly three thousand yards of the goods in Michigan.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—The lower House of the Legislature adopted a joint resolution to donate the reports of the Supreme Court, a copy of the session acts, &c., to the Chicago Library Association. The Senate referred the same resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Concurrent resolutions were unanimously adopted by the House calling upon Congress to aid in establishing an iron steamboat building yard at some point on the western rivers, in conformity to a suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Future Movements of the Grand Duke.

BOSTON, December 12.—The Grand Duke and suite to-day visited several of the public schools. The Duke appeared highly pleased with the conduct of the town correspondents that all collections and checks now in transit for the Ocean Bank will be turned over to the National Park Bank. Davis also states that all depositors will receive notice by mail before calling on the stockholders. The *Express* says the Clearing House of Associated Banks held a protracted session this afternoon, but no decision was reached. The Ocean Bank matter was discussed in all its details. Rumor says that only $400,000 will be brought out which will throw doubt on the statement that the Ocean Bank will be able to pay in full. Among the reports emanating from this meeting is one to the effect that the Ocean Bank held as collateral the 5-20 bonds deposited by certain checks of a government bank official to the extent of $75,000; and further, that this individual was interested in building a canal in the State of Michigan, for which purpose the money obtained on these checks was used. We cannot vouch for the truth of these rumors, but they were frequently current on the street and generally believed. The Union Square Bank has been in the hands of a Receiver, statements at the Clearing House through the Ocean Bank, and this afternoon it was reported that the Union would be dragged down by the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The condition of the Ocean Bank on Saturday last, as officially given out to the Clearing House, exhibits a deficiency of $234,725, or over fifty-eight per cent.

A RIO JANEIRO LETTER

Of October 6th states that a difficulty between the President and Congress, arising from the attempted appointment of an unpopular Minister, occurred in the halls of Congress, in which the people took part. Several were killed and wounded. Many of the disaffected were formerly with Lopez.

JULLIEN ABSCONDS.

It is said Jullien has left for Europe with the proceeds of the late concerts and the ball to the Grand Duke, owing his musicians $7,000.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

FAILURE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Another cotton failure is reported—that of Schaefer & Co.; amount unknown. Wright & Co. passed their notes at sixty days, and are ready to settle at fifty per cent. These failures are owing to the sudden advance in the price, while dealers are hampered with contracts. Financial rumor affects the solvency of other firms, but as the staple was declining at the close to-day, it is hoped the worst is over. The appreciation in value is owing to a rise in Liverpool under a scant supply and fears of a short crop.

NEWS ITEMS.

The rumored suspension of the Union Square Bank is unfounded. The officers deny any embarrassment. The report originated in the fact that clearing house examinations were made of the books of officers of the latter deny that Tweed is one of the directors.

It is generally believed that the Police Commissioners will adhere to their former decision in regard to the International parade, and that the Governor will not order out the militia. The Governor has volunteered to defend the workingmen if arrested.

Madame Burns, the abortionist, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

A reference was appointed by Judge Freedman to take the testimony of O'Brien, the juryman in the Tweed Ring case, who refused to agree upon a verdict.

There have been thirty-two new cases of small-pox since Saturday, and seven deaths.

In the Miner counterfeiting case to-day, Cole's testimony was resumed, and he swore to numerous sales of counterfeit money made to him by Miner, one of which, made in June last, was of $1,000 in counterfeit tens, for which Cole gave Miner $1,200. The sale took place in Miner's house, when Miner's wife lay dead at the time.

John Hantley and Frederick Sale, merchants doing business in this city, were arrested by detections of Colonel Whiteley's Chicago staff, on a charge of smuggling contraband goods into Port Huron, Canada, to Detroit. The officers found nearly three thousand yards of the goods in Michigan.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—The lower House of the Legislature adopted a joint resolution to donate the reports of the Supreme Court, a copy of the session acts, &c., to the Chicago Library Association. The Senate referred the same resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Concurrent resolutions were unanimously adopted by the House calling upon Congress to aid in establishing an iron steamboat building yard at some point on the western rivers, in conformity to a suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Future Movements of the Grand Duke.

BOSTON, December 12.—The Grand Duke and suite to-day visited several of the public schools. The Duke appeared highly pleased with the conduct of the town correspondents that all collections and checks now in transit for the Ocean Bank will be turned over to the National Park Bank. Davis also states that all depositors will receive notice by mail before calling on the stockholders. The *Express* says the Clearing House of Associated Banks held a protracted session this afternoon, but no decision was reached. The Ocean Bank matter was discussed in all its details. Rumor says that only $400,000 will be brought out which will throw doubt on the statement that the Ocean Bank will be able to pay in full. Among the reports emanating from this meeting is one to the effect that the Ocean Bank held as collateral the 5-20 bonds deposited by certain checks of a government bank official to the extent of $75,000; and further, that this individual was interested in building a canal in the State of Michigan, for which purpose the money obtained on these checks was used. We cannot vouch for the truth of these rumors, but they were frequently current on the street and generally believed. The Union Square Bank has been in the hands of a Receiver, statements at the Clearing House through the Ocean Bank, and this afternoon it was reported that the Union would be dragged down by the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The condition of the Ocean Bank on Saturday last, as officially given out to the Clearing House, exhibits a deficiency of $234,725, or over fifty-eight per cent.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board.

Our Schools and Their Management—Reports from the Finance Committee, the Superintendent and the Secretary—Sundry Matters Disposed of.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting in the new High School building.

The following members were present: Messrs. Craig, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Taylor, Young and President Wilson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Luckey reported that the schools had been open 21 days of November; 232 teachers were employed, including High School teachers.

The salaries paid teachers amounted to $15,645 37; number of male pupils enrolled, 4,659; female pupils enrolled, 4,664; total enrollment, 9,333; total average attendance, 7,779; cost per pupil, estimated on the enrollment, $1 66; average salary of teachers per month, $67 43. Accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Sergeant reported warrants drawn since last meeting to the amount of $36,854 87. Accepted.

Dr. R. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported that during the month of November 317 pupils had been enrolled; average attendance 286; new scholars 14. Accepted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Getty read the following report, showing since last meeting the following transactions:

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand	$28,430 93
By $3,000 bonds sold at par	3,000 00
By cash from High and Mute School	277 50
Total	$31,708 43

EXPENDITURES.

To warrants since November 13	$30,166 18
Balance overdrawn	$ 7,457 75

Mr. Getty stated that the Committee still had on hand some $57,000 worth of bonds yet undisposed of.

Mr. Hartman presented the resignation of Mrs. Tassey, preceptress of the High School. Accepted.

Mr. Nobbs reported, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, that an additional teacher had been allowed the Hancock school. Accepted.

Mr. Sims, from the Committee on Vacation, stated that one week's vacation had been decided on for the Christmas holidays, commencing on the morning of the 25th and to end on the morning of the 3d of January, 1872. Approved.

Mr. Craig, from the Visiting Committee, reported the schools in excellent condition. The gentleman called the attention of the Board to the fact that the pupils in the High School were very poor readers, and recommended the employment at the first opportunity of a capable teacher of elocution.

Without action on the matter the Board went into executive session, and adjourned at half past one.

DIVISION OF A DISTRICT.

Mr. Nobbs called up the resolution dividing the Howard School District into two districts.

Mr. Praetsch stated that this ward had recently been divided into two election precincts, but he could not state exactly what the feeling of the people was on the subject of dividing the ward into separate school districts.

The matter, after some little discussion, was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Craig, Mitchell and Hamilton, to report as early as possible.

A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to secure a teacher in the place of Mrs. Tassey, resigned, said teacher to possess "good elocutionary powers."

INCREASE IN THE SALARY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Nobbs offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify all school district Boards, where the average attendance of pupils is below the number required for the teacher employed, that in case the average for new teachers will be paid until the attendance reaches the required standard. Adopted.

Messrs. Sterrett, Rankin and Praetsch were announced as the visiting committee for this month.

IN RELATION TO VACATIONS.

Mr. Craig called attention to the fact that many of the local boards had been in the habit of determining on the time and duration of vacations without instructions from the Central Board.

The matter was discussed and referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to report.

Oakland district handed in a list of tax corrections, after which some bills were ordered to be paid and the meeting adjourned.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Resistance of the Tax for the Support of the Fire Department—A Preliminary Injunction Granted.

In the District Court yesterday, before Judge Hampton, Messrs. S. & W. S. Purviance, and D. Reed filed a bill in equity, on behalf of the foreign life insurance companies doing business in this city, asking the Court to restrain the City Treasurer from collecting the tax of three and one-half mills on the dollar of the gross receipts of said companies, levied for the purpose of maintaining the fire department. The fire department, as our readers know, is managed by a commission created for ordinance of the city, passed in pursuance of power delegated by the Legislature. In the appropriation ordinance, passed in January last, is a clause providing for an assessment upon all existing and future Life Insurance companies, or agencies, of three and one-half mills on each dollar of their yearly gross receipts, for the purpose of maintaining the Fire Department. All the foreign Life Insurance companies in the city have joined in praying the Court to restrain the collection of this tax for the following reasons:

First, That the act of May 1, 1861, authorizing and inviting foreign companies of other States to do business in this commonwealth, provides that on the payment of a certain specific license fee, they shall be exempt from all further taxation.

Second. That the tax of three and one-half mills on the gross receipts of these companies produces irregularity of taxation, and is unconstitutional.

Third. That the fire department in Pittsburgh is a separate corporation, independent of the city, and the tax for its support is a special and not a general one.

In other words, these companies contend that they are entitled to exemption from any taxation beyond that specified in the act of 1861; but, should this position prove untenable, then they claim that the taxing of their gross receipts is unconstitutional by reason of its manifest inequality, as a company may in this city, by making the best selected stock of goods for the holiday trade, to be found in the city. Call in and see for yourselves before making purchases elsewhere.

YOUNGSON.—Mr. J. B. Youngson, the popular confectioner, has removed to his new stand in the new building at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, and opened yesterday. On Monday evening he entertained a number of his friends.

The cheapest article in the world for family use is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Every family having it is its reference.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—LABORERS—TO WORK ON the Penn avenue Improvement. Inquire of the Foreman on the work, near the Rush House, Point Breeze.

WANTED—PARTNER—A YOUNG MAN with $175, as Partner in a new and profitable Business. Profits immense. Call or address JOS. SERVOS, 14 Grand street.

WANTED—TO FARMERS, MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS—For a married Englishman, aged thirty-one, steady, with family, permanent employment. He has a scientific knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, and is a good mechanic. Thoroughly understands the care and management of cattle. Has been for many years head of a large estate in England. Would take the General Management of a farm on the Monongahela, or Ohio river, or engage on salary or shares. His wife is fully competent to the management of a dairy. Best of references. Address R. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A RESIDENT of Erie county, Pa., a Situation as Travelling Salesman. Has had experience on the road, and can refer to good Cigar trade, with a large acquaintance in the trade. The best of references. Address E. D. PICKETT, Parker, Armstrong county, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—A GOOD MAN as Partner in a Planing Mill business. For particulars address Shaw, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN THE country—By Thursday, 14th inst., by a man who can control some shipping trade from Ohio. Can give references. Address J. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—TO ENgage in selling Pianos and Organs. Must be of good address, energetic and industrious. Address Box 1430, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN—TO take charge of two Cupolas and one Air Furnace, at our Factory, Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Steady work

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, the State debt has been reduced $2,131,500 81. No State in the Union is on a sounder financial footing than Pennsylvania. Our debt is only about $29,000,000, or about half the debt of the city of Philadelphia. In proportion to the ability to pay it is less than the indebtedness of any other State. Nor can it be increased, while its gradual reduction is provided for.

In a debate in Congress the other day on the apportionment bill, Mr. Garfield called attention to the fact that under the Fourteenth Amendment the actual population of a State is no longer its representative basis. For instance, while the amendment did not forbid the exclusion of the negroes, it made a penalty for it by providing that where male persons were excluded from voting for reasons other than crime or rebellion, they should not be included in the representative basis. Other causes for which male citizens are excluded were also shown; as, for example, in Massachusetts for inability to read and write, and the existence of property qualifications in Rhode Island and other States. He urged that these States should therefore have their representation reduced accordingly.

The Grand Duke likes Boston and its society so well that he has concluded to protract his visit a week beyond the allotted time. Bostonians, when they set themselves about it, with a guest they deem worthy of their efforts, can do this thing more completely than any other city of our country. They are less corrupted by shoddyism, and Boston society—we mean the genuine sort—possesses a tone found nowhere else on this continent. This fact has been recognized more than once by those whom we may call good judges, and the Duke is presumed to be one, from the Russian stand-point. By remaining there longer than he intended, simply because he likes to do so, the Duke clearly records an opinion which may please neither New York nor Philadelphia. It clearly sets Boston ahead a peg or two, and in the respect in which she would wish to be.

The "profound sensation" said to have been produced in Madrid by Gen. Grant's reference to Cuba is suggestive. Spain has been profiting not a little by our forbearance, and affairs in the island have come to such a pass that this country should enter its strong protest. Its citizens have been outraged, and the present condition of the island is offensive to the civilized world, and growing worse. Spain is fully aware that we have great reason for complaining. Therefore even the mild passages in the Message on the subject made the Spaniards quake. It was determined at once to dispatch more troops to suppress the rebellion—a thing that has been done a dozen times before—and a general showing of tegih to the United States by the Spanish navy was inculcated. Of course hostilities are not to be courted; but this country must protect its citizens, resent insolence, and stand up for humanity,—and unless Spain alters her course, it may not be long before it will become necessary to put such a policy in execution.

The New York *Herald* is a very brilliant newspaper, and in the domain of retrospective prophecy is perhaps without a peer; its predictions after the event being marvelous for their accuracy and profundity. But not the strongest winged eagle that soars can always maintain his hight. Homer himself sometimes nods; there are passages in Shakspeare which Martin Farquhar Tupper might have written, and once in a very great while there crop out from among the oracular utterances of the *Herald* mediocrities and inanities which might have preceded from the very genius of stupidity. Of this sort are the vaticinations in which, through three-quarters of a column of heavy writing, the *Herald* indulges respecting the Income tax. "Let the present Congress abolish it," thunders that careful guardian of our morals and our finances; "the people demand that straightforward legislation shall be had upon the subject by the present Congress"—quite oblivious of the prosaic but pertinent fact that the tax expires by constitutional limitation on the 31st of the present month, and that no legislation whatever is needed upon the subject. There is no doubt of the inquisitorial and odious character of the tax, but that does not make the burlesque heroics of the *Herald* one whit less absurd.

That the dignity and importance of the journalistic profession is every year becoming more universally and thoroughly appreciated, is shown by the fact that in a number of the foremost educational institutions of the country a course of instruction called the "Journalistic Course," has been adopted by the faculty, as especial means of preparing students for the practical work of journalism. Such a course has already been established at Yale College, Cornell University, and, if we mistake not, in one or more Colleges in the Southern States. The Cornell course extends through four years, predominance being given to history and studies of political and social sciences, with practical instruction in typography. The full Yale course embraces three years, including political economy, international law and polity, English and American constitutional history, and—as at Cornell—a liberal proportion of literature. To students proposing to follow the profession of journalism the value of such a course can hardly be overestimated. The New York College, it is to be inferred, proposes the establishment of a similar school of journalistic training, a course of lectures on journalism having been announced. The full practicability and usefulness of the plan will not, of course, become apparent at once; but that it holds in solution a number of important advantages, must be evident to everybody who reflects upon the subject.

Prof. Agassiz has, previous to the starting of the Hassler expedition, of which he is to be the director, written a very able and interesting letter to Prof. Peirce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey at Washington, in which he prophecies what will be the results of the prosecution of the deep sea soundings, to make which the expedition has been organized. The learned Professor states his belief that there is a "correlation between the gradation of animals in the complication of their structure, their order of succession in geological times, their mode of development from the egg, and their geographical distribution upon the surface of the globe," and upon this basis prophecies exactly what, in his opinion, will be the class of animals discovered in the depths of mighty ocean. These predictions of Agassiz exhibit, in a marked manner, the progress which science has made in the past few years. It was considered, not long since, little less than a miracle that the scientist could take a thigh bone of a fossilized animal, and from it create a perfect model of the extinct creature. But even this is now placed in the shade, when a naturalist like Agassiz can so argue from the known to the unknown—so carry out the chain of nature, as to predict, with a genuine show of certainty, exactly what class of creatures will be discovered in the unexplored abysses of the sea. The scientific world will await with anxiety the report from the Hassler expedition and the realization of the prophecies of Professor Agassiz.

In an address last week delivered in Boston on the social condition of Great Britain, Mr. Vibbert, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who has recently spent a number of months in England as a lecturer under the auspices of the United Kingdom Prohibitory Alliance, stated that during the last five years there had been spent in that country for alcoholic liquors, the enormous sum of one hundred and twelve millions sterling, or upwards of five hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and that in a single year grain enough is wasted by the brewers and distillers to give one hundred and seventy-four four-pound loaves of bread to every family in the country. Hardly less remarkable is the statement of Mr. Vibbert that at the recent meeting of the Social Science Association, composed of the most educated, thoughtful and philanthropic persons in the Kingdom, seven different kinds of liquor were offered for sale in the refreshment room. Facts like these show that the crying evil of England is not monarchy, but drunkenness; the national need not a republic, but sobriety. "The gods are just; and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us." Great Britain's woes are largely of her own brewing. Poverty, taxation, squalor, brutality and bloodthirstiness, are not to be gotten rid of by a change of political institutions, but by a reformation of personal habits; and this—whether the Prince of Wales lives or dies, whether a regency be established or a republic ensue—is the lesson which John Bull has to learn.

M. THIERS'S RESIGNATION.

In France affairs are so manifestly in a state of flow, or transition, that no announcement of new direction or sudden change need cause surprise. The dispatch of two days ago, which spoke of a change in the government as imminent, was surprising, simply because people had become accustomed to expect certain developments, not yet reported, as necessary antecedents of the death of the Republic and of the Orleans succession. It is natural for outsiders to forget that the land of revolutions is not in its normal condition, and that the historical phenomena by which a change of government has been commonly foreshadowed are not now to be looked for or depended upon. By the German conquest, and by the temporary rule of the Commune in Paris, the French people have been disciplined into a state of mind which unavoidably affects their mode of action, and as the result of the same causes, they are steadily under the influence of a new style of teaching and guidance from their newspapers and leaders. French revolutionary passions were never before so much controlled by misgivings as to the possible effects of indulgence, or by anxious fears for the future. The presence and power of their German enemy are still felt as restraining forces, and as motives for husbanding their resources and cherishing their strength.

There is nothing inherently improbable in the statement that M. Thiers is willing "to relinquish the Presidency in favor of the Duc D'Aumale." Whoever has read Thiers's histories, knows that he is a political fatalist, who is ever ready to recognize a certain right in success. Let a republic become firmly established in France, and Thiers would rejoice in the fact and be prepared to glorify its career as cheerfully as he glorified the first empire. But he has never ceased to be an Orleanist, and doubtless believes that to re-establish under an Orleans Prince "the traditions of a thousand years" would be the best policy for his country. As George Sand lately remarked, the great *prestige* which surrounds the Chief of the Executive power, is not due to his intellect or his talents, neither of which is appreciated by the masses; what has so deeply impressed the general mind is the force of character which has enabled him to accept the republican form of government as necessary and respectable, in opposition to his personal sentiments. "It is the first time," she declared, "that we have seen in power a man renouncing his opinions and his sympathies, not to please a party, but to devote himself to the salvation of a nation." There can not be a doubt that the renunciation was made in good faith and that he has not taken advantage of his high position to labor either directly or indirectly for an Orleans restoration. The only question with him now is whether the time has come for his withdrawal from the position of keeper of the peace under a republican form among the parties of the country. It is alleged that the members of the Assembly, fresh from intercourse with their constituents, are in favor of a change. The statement is probable in view of the indisputable fact that the French people are monarchical in sentiment. In French republicanism there is nothing to command the sympathy or respect of Americans. Its adherents seem generally under the mischievous delusion that the republican form is an end rather than a means, and in their hands it would be as meddlesome and oppressive as the empire ever was. Accordingly one great object of Thiers and his supporters has all along been to keep the republic actually existing from falling under the control of the republican party. But more or less supported by the radical or communist element, this party is steadily growing more turbulent and unmanageable, an increasing dread to all friends of order, and a fact which may seem to the President to render his resignation expedient, as probably a majority of the French people would gladly take refuge in a restoration of the empire from a republic ruled by republicans. Meddlesome Dassary intrigues, from the beginning a source of anxiety, have lately caused intense alarm, as is proved by the extraordinary precautions taken against them. It is, however, probably felt that no precautions are likely to be of much avail against the army which is believed by many to be pervaded by a spirit wholly unfavorable, if not decidedly hostile to the republic. The last words correctly or incorrectly ascribed to Rossel, himself an officer of the army, express a sentiment very widely entertained among the people, to whom they are said to have been addressed: "If you shall not have soon crushed the army, the army will crush you. It has always been praetorian, always, instead of being national, formed a distinct party in the country. The danger is pressing." In spite of the disgust with which both officers and privates, a short time ago, regarded the late Emperor, it seems certain that both have been open to solicitations on the part of his emissaries. It is also safe to assume that they are generally quite destitute of the public and unselfish spirit which should animate republican soldiers, while all the recent traditions and habits by which they are influenced tend to make them favor the re-establishment of a monarchical government. In this state of mind the most effectual mode of counteracting Napoleonic tendencies and the intrigues by which such tendencies are nourished, may be a step in the direction of the Orleans succession. By his unfortunate letter of some weeks ago the Duc de Bordeaux destroyed *his* chances with the army as well as with the people of France, so that the friends of monarchy have only to choose betwixt Napoleon and the house of Orleans.

Assuming M. Thiers's resignation to be tendered in good faith it is thus easy to see how it may seem justified by the situation. On the other hand, it has been plausibly suggested that the announcement in question may be a mere repetition of the old artifice so often practiced, and that the resignation will be offered to be refused by all parties in conscious inability to do without the venerable incumbent.

Notwithstanding the frost-bound condition of Chicago, the work of rebuilding the city goes bravely on. The *Tribune* says: "When the broken bricks and mortar and ashes are frozen into a solid conglomerate, we undermine the mass with pickaxes or wedge it apart with crowbars, and carry it to the lake shore, even across the railway tracks, and tumble it on the ice-pack of the outer basin. We build ovens to heat our bricks in, so that the mortar may not be frozen in the wall before it sets. We rub our hands and stamp our feet and wear coverings over our ears, so that we may use none of the precious sunlight in these short December days. Nothing less than 14 degrees below zero can give us pause.

Here are a few scraps of news respecting the Catholic conflict in Europe, and showing the progress of the Dollinger movement: The Swiss Council of State have suppressed all out-door religious ceremonies and processions. The people of Cologne, regarded as a pre-eminently Catholic city, have rejected the Ultramontane candidates for the town Council and returned Liberals, who will grant the Alt-Catholics a church. The Archbishop of Munich, while banning parish priests in small Bavarian towns who refused to accept the decrees of the Vatican Council, has been withstood to the face by the offending parties and hooted by the people.

The Chicago *Times* says: "In reviewing the character and condition of the dry goods trade during the week just closed, we hazard nothing in the statement that the movement in both domestic and foreign fabrics was larger than ever before witnessed at this season of the year. Our newly organized jobbing houses were largely patronized by buyers in person from all sections of the country." It is evident that the Chicago people are rapidly nearing the state of positive belief that the fire was a blessing in addition to the fact that it has insured the city perpetual fame.

The Chief of the Cherokee Indians communicated his annual message to the National Council of the tribe last week. The document is interesting and business-like. The Chief advises, as a protection to the people, that the Council shall confer with the other Indian nations through whose territory the railroads in process of construction pass, and establish uniform rates of fare and freight. He also advises the chartering of competing roads. This indicates that the Cherokees are not behind their white brethren in resistance to the exactions of railroads, and are looking to the same legal means of protection.

It has hitherto been feared that the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama would divert the currents of the gulf stream from the British Isles, and thereby turn those countries into arctic deserts. Dr. William Carpenter, a distinguished English scientist, has recently in an elaborate address, shown that the western coast of England is not dependent upon the Gulf Stream for its temperate climate, and that even if that current should be turned in another direction by a canal through the isthmus, no serious consequences would ensue.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, addressed a meeting in New York, on Sunday night, on the religious condition of the Indians. He said: "The Church has had great success in interesting the Indians in the missionary work; but it needs much assistance. In Nebraska there were, six years ago, about 50,000 people; now there are at least 250,000; but the Church has not grown in proportion. There are but three institutions for the education of youth; and what is needed is pecuniary aid, as well as sympathy, in order that the next generation shall not want for material to carry on the work. Much is expected of us, but I might as well try to deal out the North river with a teaspoon as try to do the missionary work I have to do with the aid now given me."

Governor Newton Booth, of California, in his inaugural address firmly advocated a reduction of fares on the Pacific Railroad. He also favors the repeal of the law permitting county subsidies of five per cent. to railroads; the admission of colored children to the public schools; Congressional action to restrain Chinese immigration, but giving the Chinese full protection against mob violence, and permitting them to testify in the courts.

Republican principles are making progress in England, especially in the large towns, in many of which republican clubs have been established.

A meeting was held at Dulwich near London, England, on the 27th ult., to consider the claims of women to educational endowments. Several prominent members of parliament and collegiate professors were present. The following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment in and around London of day schools for girls on the model of those already established in Edinburgh by the Merchant's Company, and with an equally moderate scale of fees, is urgently needed, and would be of great public advantage; and hopes that the Endowed Schools Commissioners and the Governors of Dulwich College will speedily take steps for the extension to girls of the benefits of the endowments of Dulwich College."

The chair which was occupied by Gen. Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox Court House, on Sunday the 9th of April, 1865, has been presented to the Hartford (Conn.) Historical Society, by Captain O'Farrel of the 69th New York regiment.

What relation does an irate Teuton bear to the rest of the human family? Why, that of cussin' German, to be sure.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the order of Knights of Pythias, will hold its session in Philadelphia on the 4th Tuesday of January next. During the present month the election of Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year will take place in the subordinate lodges. By the rules of the order, in case no candidate for any office receives a majority of the votes polled, the election takes place at the Grand Lodge session, when the representatives elect from the candidates balloted for in the subordinate lodges.

One thousand six hundred and one foreign registered letters went out on Monday in the steamer's mail from the New York postoffice. This is, by several hundred, the largest number ever forwarded on one day.

The ladies of Sorosis in New York celebrated the birthday of that society on Sunday, at Delmonico's, by a festive tea drinking. About two hundred male and female ladies were present.

The demand for new plays and playwrights has not hitherto been met with a corresponding supply. This deficiency is now, however, about to be remedied, as may be judged from the following letter recently sent to a publishing firm. "I beg to inform you that I have written a new drama, consisting of pride, love, slavery, revenge, smuggling, marriage, fighting at sea, law suits, blowing up of a smuggling nigger, capture and death of the captain, death of justice, &c. It is thoroughly new and exciting, I wish to sell the copyright, hence my reason for troubling you, if you will buy such a thing I will send you a part of it, as I have not it all finished yet, the spelling and grammar requires to be corrected and on that account I don't expect much for it. Please let me know by return if you publish such things." Manager Elsser should look up this unacted dramatist.

M. Devergie, a French chemist, finds that water containing only one four-thousandth of its weight of carbolic acid worked for the disinfection of the "dead house" in Paris during the hottest weather, when it contained six or seven bodies.

Rev. Dr. Wines, Corresponding Secretary of the American Prison Reform Association, is doing a good work in Europe relating to prison discipline. He has visited several countries on the continent, spreading the American idea among philanthropic minds, and what may be more important, getting the European idea into his own. A convention to be held in London next June will crystalize these views into the best system.

Suit has been brought by a well known jeweller in Paris against the legal representatives of the Emperor Maximilian, to recover the value of crosses, stars and other decorations ordered by him. His representatives take the ground that the order was given by the monarch of a foreign state (i. e. the Mexican Emperor) and not by the Archduke Maximilian, whose agents alone they are. The court has taken time to consider its judgment.

The French Consul at Canton has lately obtained an indemnity for the Catholic chapels and other property destroyed in China during the recent disturbances. The chapels are to be restored, and the native Christians who were compelled to take refuge at the Catholic mission at Canton will be able to go back to their district and rebuild their houses.

Wendell Phillips thus curtly replies to the free religionist: who assert that Buddhism is equal to Christianity: "To all this the answer is India past and present. The Asiatic civilization has failed from no lack of intellectual vigor or development. The force wanting was a spiritual one. Body and brain, without soul, Asia rotted away. From Confucius to Christ there is light enough, but no heat."

An effort will be made this winter to have Congress enact some sort of an international copyright law, unless it shall be considered that the best way to effect the object is by treaty.

One of the severest sufferers by the Chicago fire was the Hon. Isaac Arnold, who had in his library a complete collection of the proceedings of Congress, and the debates from the organization of Congress to the present time; including ten large volumes of manuscript written by distinguished military and civil characters, during and since the war of the rebellion, embracing many from Lincoln, McClellan, Grant, Farragut, Sherman, Halleck, Seward, Sumner, Chase, Colfax, and others of great personal and historic interest. For the last ten years Mr. Arnold had been collecting the speeches, writings and letters of Lincoln for publication, and had many volumes of manuscript and letters, the material for a strictly biographical work upon Mr. Lincoln, several chapters of which were ready for publication. These were all destroyed by the fire.

Practical intercommunion between the American Episcopal and Greek Churches seems likely, in a certain degree, to be brought about through the Episcopal schools in Oregon. Archbishop Scott has recently made application for the admission of his two daughters into St. Helen's Hall. The Greek Bishop was present at the late examinations in that institution, and the address of Bishop Morris, of Oregon, has been translated into Greek and published in the papers at Athens.

Dean Howson, of the English Episcopal Church, now in the United States, is of the opinion that the work of Christian charity can be better carried on done by Christian women. He finds in the practice that prevailed in the Church of the Apostles warrant for the admission of women to official position in the church.

The Hartford *Courant*, which hardly knows whether Columbus did a good thing or not when he discovered this country, moralizes thus upon the subject: "The Indians never thanked him, for one party. The Africans had small ground to be gratified for the market he had opened for them. There are two continents that have no use for him. He led Spain into a dance of great expectations, which ended in her gorgeous ruin. He introduced tobacco into Europe, and laid the foundation for more tracts and nervous diseases than the Romans had in a thousand years. He introduced the potato into Ireland, indirectly, and that caused such a rapid increase of population that the great famine was the result, and an enormous emigration to New York—hence Tweed and Hall and the constituency of the Ring. Columbus is really responsible for New York."

An immense levee is to be constructed on the Mississippi river, commencing near Hannibal, Missouri, upon the Illinois side, and following the river bank to a distance of over fifty-one miles from the place of beginning—which enterprise, when completed, will reclaim for agricultural purposes over one hundred thousand acres of land now rendered almost useless by reason of the annual overflow of the Mississippi river. The land to be thus reclaimed is probably not worth, in its present condition, over $5 per acre, upon an average. But reclaimed and devoted to agricultural purposes, it will be almost impossible to overestimate its value, since its fertility is inexhaustible, and its productiveness almost unequaled by any tract of soil of equal extent upon the continent.

A breeding mare in Illinois the other day gave birth to twin colts, one a horse and the other a mule. The colts are lively and strong and seem fond of each other.

A political association, composed of returned soldiers and sailors, has been formed in Boston, and proposes to make its power felt in future elections.

The high price of lumber in Chicago and other cities has infused life and energy into the lumber districts of the northwest. A vast number of heavy contracts have been made for getting out logs during the coming winter. The winter is setting in favorably, and immense quantities of supplies, and large gangs of men and teams, are going to the woods.

Impecunious Pistol would have a hard time in opening his oyster, were he alive in England now. The prices charged for them are said to be five times as great now as eight or nine years ago. The beds have been dredged to death, and cannot restock themselves. Formerly, the price was from sixpence to one shilling per dozen; now it is from half a crown to three shillings; though there is a large coarse oyster sold at fifteen pence per dozen.

A number of railroad companies are endeavoring to get a bill through the Illinois Legislature, forbidding the introduction of any more railroads into the city, except on petition of a majority of the owners of land fronting on that part of the street upon which it shall pass.

While the Japanese are so busily engaged just now in adopting "Yankee notions," including greenbacks and fractional currency—it is suggested that we might with profit adopt some of their customs. As, for instance, in Japan the ferrymen are held responsible for the safety of their passengers, and if one of these is drowned the ferryman in duty bound to either drown with him or commit harikari on the instant. If he does neither the Government very considerately relieves him of his head. The adoption of this principle with respect to railway passenger traffic in this country would probably have the effect of considerably lessening the number of accidents.

The Solicitor of the United States Treasury lately decided that any passenger steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to law is liable to seizure, but that oil itself is not; also, that when carried according to law, all petroleum must be marked at what degree of Fahrenheit it will ignite, and the transportation of coal oil on passenger steamboats is entirely forbidden.

Maine professes to be delighted with her Swedish colony. Although less than two years in the State, the industrious and thrifty Scandinavians have cleared a large section of unbroken wilderness of a heavy growth of timber, prepared the recent forest lands for cultivation, seeded them, and produced crops of cereals at the rate of forty-two bushels to the acre. Efforts are to be made to push the scheme on a larger scale.

GRAND OTHER TENTERDEN.

NEW FORM BY DE IT HARIE.

(Massachusetts Shore, 1850.)

I mind it was but yesterday—
The sun was dim like ale we quall;
I low the town, below the hill,
The sails of my son's ship fluttlit—
My Jacob, who was cast away.

He said, "God keep you, m other dear,
But don't not turn a kiss sin wife;
They had some foolish, idle strife
Her tongue was like a two-edged knif;
And he was proud as any peer.

Howbeit, that night I took no note
Of sea nor sky, for all was drear;
I marked not that the hills looked near,
Nor that the moon, though curved and clear,
Through card-like scud did drive and float.

For with my darling went the joy
Of autumn woods and meadow brown;
I came to hate the little town,
It seemed as if the sun went down
With him, my only darling boy.

It was the middle of the night,
The wind it shifted west by south;
It riled high up the harbor mouth;
The marshes, black with summer drouth,
Were all abroad with sea-foam white.

It was the middle of the night,
The sea upon the garden leapt,
And my son's wife in quiet slept,
And I, his mother, waked and wept,
When lo! there came a sudden light.

And there he stood! his seaman's dress
All wet and dripping seemed to be;
The pale blue eyes of the sea
Dripping from his garments constantly
I could not speak through cowardness.

"I come through night and storm," he said,
"Through storm and night and death," said he,
"To kiss my wife, if it so be
That strife holds 'twixt her and me,
For all beyond is Peace," he said

"The sea is His, and He who sent
The wind and wave can soothe their strife;
And brief and foolish is our life."
He stooped and kissed his sleeping wife,
Then sighed, and, like a dream, he went.

Now, when my darling kissed me, me,
But her—his wife—who did not wake
My heart within me seemed to break,
I swore a vow! nor thenceforth spake
Of what my clearer eyes did see.

And when the slow weeks brought him not,
Somehow we spoke of aught best in;
For she, her hope upheld her gods;
And I,—in me all hope had died,
And my son passed as if forgot.

It was not the next Spring tide,
She pined and faded where she stood;
Yet spake no word of ill or good;
She had the hard, cold Edward's blood
In all her veins,—and so she died,

One time I thought, before she died,
To give her peace, but ere I spake
Methought, "He will be fit to break
The news in heaven," and for his sake
I held mine back until 'twas last.

And here I sit, my eyes grown dim,
I only wait to hear his call;
I doubt not that this day, sweet Fall,
Shall see me safe in port: where all
And every ship at last come home.

And you have sailed the Spanish main,
And know my Jacob? Eh! mercy!
Ah, God of wisdom! hath the sea
Yielded its dead to humble me?
My boy! . . . my Jacob! . . . turn again!

PERSONAL.

Miss Bertha Geroit, daughter of Baron Geroit, late minister of Germany, who recently returned to Vienna with her father, has entered the "Convent of the Visitation." Miss Geroit was born in Washington while her father was minister, and was educated at the Catholic College in Georgetown, D. C. She was accomplished and beautiful, and her debut created a sensation, where she was a favorite in society, was deeply regretted.

Mrs. Dallas Glynn, who has recently been reading in Lincoln Hall, Washington, with marked success, will, it is said, shortly appear on the stage in some of Shakspeare's plays. She will be an ornament to the profession.

Miss Augusta L. Darzon, Lawrence Barrett and Stuart Robson, all Pittsburgh favorites, are engaged at the new Varieties Theater, New Orleans, which opened a few nights since.

At the opening of the New Opera House, Providence, R. I., Mr. William Henderson, during a speech, said "that the public was the real manager of the theater and not himself." Was that his idea whilst in Pittsburgh, or has he been recently coerced to it?

Among the guests at the Sorosis tea drinking at Delmonico's, New York, on Sunday night, were Whitelaw Reid and "Brick" Pomeroy.

The illness of the Prince of Wales has revived an immense amount of gossip and scandal respecting him, not a little of which relates to his connections with the theatrical world, and his alleged ungenerous and ungentlemanly conduct toward certain members of that profession. Mr. Sothern, however, who was on very intimate terms with the Prince, declares in the most positive manner that his bearing, in these relations, was universally courteous and manly, and characterized by the greatest propriety. This statement is corroborated by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Stanley, and other theatrical friends of the Prince, now in this country, who unite in denying the allegations which have been made against him, and bear the strongest possible testimony to his uniform urbanity and modesty in all his dealings with actors and actresses.

The four once famous Ravel brothers, Gabriel, Antoine, Francois and Jerome, are now living quietly near Paris. They are said to have lost a good deal of their property during the Franco-German war; but they still have abundance to live on, and to insure to their heirs a comfortable independence.

The Czar of Russia has five sons living—Alexander the heir, Vladimir, Alexis, Sergie and Paul, and an only daughter, Marie, seventeen years of age.

The official paper of Lippe Detwold, a small German principality, recently contained the following advertisement: "The public are informed no credit should be given to His Most Serene Highness Prince Alexander Von Lippe (youngest brother of the Prince Regnant) for none of his debts can ever be paid, for all events, many years must elapse before they are paid."

The Grand Duke of Russia has abandoned his proposed trip to California. When he leaves Boston he will go to Montreal via Portland, then to Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara, and afterwards through the West and Southwest.

Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the United States District Court for Delaware, resigned his position last week, at the great age of ninety-one years. He has been for nearly a half a century continuously on the bench, and is the oldest man serving in so distinguished and important a judicial capacity in the United States. Sixty-nine years ago he entered upon the practice of the law, and in 1816 he was elected to Congress, and in 1818, re-elected. In 1823 President Monroe appointed him United States District Judge, and he has served without intermission to the present time, except that within the last year failing health has prevented him from regularly attending to the duties of the place.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures upon journalism before the New York College.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The London "Times" on Gen. Grant's Chances and the Democratic Party.

The London *Times*, in its issue of November 24, remarking on the certainty expressed in America of the re-election of General Grant, believes that if the truth be searched out it will be found that it is we who have made General Grant's re-election secure. The treaty of Washington is the recent achievement which prevents all successful opposition to his claims. The President was elected in 1868 because he had restored the unity of the nation. He will be elected in 1872 because he has reconciled the United States with the United Kingdom. In consenting to send the Alabama Commission to Washington, and in ratifying the treaty drawn up between them and the American negotiators, we sealed General Grant's term of office for four more years. Of course, England did it with no such motive, and only take her action for the result; but it may be well pleased that a treaty which has disposed of all the differences between the two countries should incidentally have had the additional effect of renewing the term of a President whose tenure of office has been so beneficial to his country. General Grant's success next autumn is so assured that no Democrat can be found to contest it. Even Mr. Sumner, when he remembers that a man once defeated has little chance in record times be nominated again. But out of General Grant's abundance might grow this possibility of danger. It is remote, but must be considered. A Republican of another type—a Republican, for instance, who made free trade the broadest plank in his platform—might be brought forward against him and would secure all the Democratic votes, in addition to the votes of the members of his own party. When it is remembered that the election of the President is still twelve months distant, one cannot neglect contingencies which are at present most improbable; but at this moment General Grant is the first favorite of the Republican party, and there is no second. It might almost seem as if it were possible that a President should be elected without a contest; but this dream no sooner takes shape than it vanishes again, so certain is it that the electoral activity of the great Republic must be roused to the full every fourth year.

In the early days of the London *Times* it was the custom, in announcing a marriage, to state the amount of the dowry—£50,000 or £20,000, whatever it might happen to be—and, in looking through the ladies' column one morning at breakfast, Mr. Walter threw out the suggestion that if a man married all that money he might certainly pay a trifling percentage upon it to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact. "These marriage fees would form a nice little pocket money for me, my dear," added Mrs. Walter, and her husband agreed to try the experiment. The charge at first was half a crown, and the annual amount probably not much; but Mrs. Walter, at her death, passed the prescriptive right of fees to her daughter, and when, a few years ago, the right was repurchased by the present proprietor, it was assessed at £5,000 a year.

The critic of the Indianapolis *Journal* gives the pianist Wehli the following appreciative notice: "No piece of furniture was ever so maltreated as the grand piano at the Moulton concert last night. Wehli seemed animated by the demon of destruction, and his demoniac rage gave him a strength that seemed supernatural and infernal. He pawed and he clawed; he pounded and hammered, and reared up in his seat like a man in a strychnine spasm, until the tortured instrument, from pleading protestation passed through the gamut of complaining wails and agonized groans, up to the incoherent shrieks of merely hopeless misery. After wreaking his vengeance on the unoffending instrument until his rage was satiated, he pawed a moment, and then tackled it with his left hand."

Here is a lesson never to be forgotten by insurance companies in America: It is announced by the Hartford *Courant* that the three insurance companies in that city which have survived the Chicago fire, and are still doing business, have received for premiums during the month of October, almost double the amount obtained in October, 1870, by all the insurance companies, nine in number, then doing business in Hartford. In addition to which it is stated that the rates of premiums have been increased an average of 25 per cent.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires, as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventative of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventative of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Gold and Silver Watches,
CHAINS, NECKLACES,
LOCKETS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS,
STUDS, RINGS,
BROOCHES, &C.

JOHN MITSCH,
112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ELEGANT
Holiday Goods,
AT
W. W. Wattles's,
26 FIFTH AVENUE.

We have All the Newest and Most Elegant Designs of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
Holiday Goods!

Watches, Chains and Jewelry.
Standard Sterling Silverware,
New Bronzes and French Clocks,
Fine Silver-Plated Ware.

E. P. ROBERTS,
NO. 16 FIFTH AVENUE.
"Prices Reduced, Not Advanced."

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED THE FINEST STOCK OF GOODS WE EVER HAD
For the Holidays!
WHICH WE WILL SELL AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

Ladies' and Gent's Watches, New Style Opera Chain and Necklace Combined, Guard, Leontine and Vest Chains, Diamond Rings, Studs and Pins, Splendid Assortment of Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets of Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons and Studs in great variety, Chain and Band Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Charms, Thimbles, Pencils, Gold and Silver Head Canes, Parian Marble and Bronze Goods, Vases, Toilet Sets, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c.

☞ Call early and make selections while this Stock is full.

Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

LOWER THAN EVER,
THE PRICES OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
AT
S. M. ORR'S,
114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

BAILEY & C°
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.
NEW
G. B. Barrett & Co
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
WATCHES,
Jewelry, Clocks, &c.
Wholesale Agents for All Kinds of American Watches and Clocks.
The Trade is respectfully invited to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
Particular Attention Given to Orders.

No. 60 (NEW NO.) Fifth Avenue,
OPPOSITE BURNELL'S MUSEUM.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Mock Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Bloomie.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The Partnership heretofore existing between N. GAZZAM, JOHN SHANNON and WM. H. LOWE, under the firm name of
GAZZAM & CO.,
Was dissolved November 15th, 1871.
J. M. GAZZAM.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
PITTSBURGH.
OFFICES, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

A RARE CHANCE—
IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
A Gentleman, on account of failing health, offers for sale his Business and Stock of Goods, consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., amounting to $1,000, now doing an increasing business of $30,000 a year, in one of the best towns in the Oil Regions. Cash required $3,000, balance on time with approved security. For further information inquire at this office. None but men of capital need apply.

PATTERNS AND MODELS
D. C. KING & SON,
No. 70 SECOND AVENUE, OVER FULTON'S BRASS FOUNDRY.
Patterns for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, made to order. Also, Models for the Patent Office, of Wood and Brass. W4

HORNE & CO.'S COLUMN.

GRAND CLEARANCE
AND
Holiday Sale,
AT
PENN AVENUE STORES.
Jos. Horne & Co.

Fresh and Choice Goods!!
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.
Many Goods at Less than Importers' Prices.

WE WOULD INVITE PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR LINE OF
Handkerchiefs,
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equalled by any of our former sales.
Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Shaw Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3 25 each.
ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, at 9 CENTS.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY AT $2 00 PER DOZ

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, December 12, 1871.

There is a very decided public opinion against the policy of reducing the national debt so rapidly. This sentiment is on the increase. It arises from the deeply-felt burden of taxes, which the people regard as unnecessary and too onerous. It is very gratifying to have shown to the world our ability to pay off the large sum which has been liquidated since the reducing of the debt was commenced. But there is a growing feeling against continuing it, on such a large scale at least. The President, in his late Message, alluded to it as inexpedient, and suggested that the rate of reduction might be very properly modified, and doubtless there will be some measure passed by the present Congress which will meet the public sentiment in the matter. A few days ago a resolution was passed by the National Board of Trade at St. Louis, deprecating the imposition of taxes upon our people beyond the supply of the working expenses of the Government, and the provision of a limited sum, not to exceed fifty millions a year, toward the extinguishment of the national debt. It has been demonstrated already that a popular government like ours is willing to be taxed severely when there is an evident necessity for it. But now the people are thinking seriously that there is no propriety in saddling too much of the liquidation of the national debt on the present generation. If a public debt debt is a blessing, which prevents a nation from running into extravagance, it is politic to entail a large portion of it on coming generations. There are no objections to the funding of it into a cheaper interest bond, but let the debt be perpetuated and reduce the taxes, to such a minimum point as to defray liberally the expenses of the government. The people would soon realize that an enormous load of taxes would be taken off their shoulders, and the administration under which such a policy shall be inaugurated would become justly popular and maintain with ease the political ascendancy.

—We are unable to report any improvement in the condition of the local money market. There is a very active demand on discount houses generally, and none need apply except those who have well-earned claims. In the open market, brokers have come to think it sprightly to place any paper entrusted to them. This market also is scarce in loanable means. Rates are unchanged.

There is some inquiry for our prime dividend local stocks, but generally the bids are much below the asking price, in which holders are quite firm.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesroom, 106 Smithfield street.

Germania Savings Bank, ($250 paid in).....$480 00
Monongahela Insurance Co., ($40 paid in).....90 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	115	115¼
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865	109
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 12, 1871.	10:30	11:15	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. A. H.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do. Scrip	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	112¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝
Reading		112	112	112	112	112
Harlem		118		118		
Michigan Southern	90¾		90¾	90¾	90¾	91
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
Illinois Central	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & N. W.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61⅝
Do. pref.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. pref.	72	72	72	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Do. pref.	84		84	84	84	84
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.	116½					
Ohio & Alton						
Do. pref.						
North Pacific		111		111		
N. Y. Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
W. U. Tel.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Pacific Mail	48½	48¾	48	48¾	48¾	48¾
Adams Ex.		87½		88		
Wells, Fargo & Co.		87½		88		
American Ex.		60½		60½		
U. S. Ex.		60½		60½		
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57¾
Philadelphia and Erie	32
Lehigh Navigation	28¾
Catawissa preferred	25
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69
Camden and Amboy Railroad	154¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	48¾

—James W. Ransom, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, 60 days sales or cash on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Exports of Petroleum.

During the year 56,467,292 gallons of petroleum have been exported from Philadelphia, and at present there are twenty-nine vessels loading and unloading, seven steamships, eight ships, twenty barks, twelve brigs and thirty-six schooners—a total of eighty-seven.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Dry goods.—Market quiet, but the prices of all staple articles are steady and firm, especially so for the season. Peppered R fine brown sheetings 12½c; do R 12½c; do O 11½c; do N 10½c; do 7-4 do 25c; do 8-4 do 30c; do 9-4 do 35c; do 10-4 do 37½c; Stark A 13c; American stripes 11½@12½c; Whittenden A 13c; do 16c; Hamilton do 18c; Amoskeag corset jeans 13½c; New Market bleached and colored do 12½c; Kearsarge ticking and bleached jeans 15@15½c; Pequot and colored do 16c; Sprague fancy prints 11c; all other leading prints 10½c; Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams 16c; Glasgow do 14c; Gloucester do 11½c; for best styles Union de 16c; Hamilton lawns 11c; Bowen & Fox; Pearl River do 26c; Pittsfield do 26c; Willow Brook No 1 do 24c; worsted braids 50c; for common and high gloss alpacas; 60c for Gore's and other popular brands, and 60c for best six cord spool cotton.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1 07½; No 1 red held at $1 41; No 2 $1 37. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; low mixed 49½c; yellow 51c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2, 40½c; Michigan do. Hogs steady at $5 12½. Clover seed steady at $6 60.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 23¾; No 2 $1 20½. Oats droopingly No 2 at 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed 41½c. Rye declined; No. 1 64½c. Barley declined; No. 2 fall 62½c. Hogs advanced to $5 20@5 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, December 12—P. M.

GOLD.

The gold market was heavy throughout the day, closing at 109¾@109¾. The price declined on the advance in securities at London, especially in Government bonds. Clearings about $60,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

MONEY.

Money very firm at 7 per cent. gold to ⅞ for turning stocks.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened heavy and during the morning declined slightly. At the close they were firm and recovered the decline in the early part of the day.

Coupons 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	115½
5-20s, 1862	110½	5-20s, 1868	115¼
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	115¼
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and rather heavy.

Missouri	98	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	65¾	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	65¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	67		

STOCKS.

Stocks active and irregular at the opening, steady but becoming weak on first call, when a decline of ⅛ to 1 ⅜ per cent. took place, on the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The market was buoyant and more active late in the day, when the advance in prices ranged from ⅜ to 1¼ ⅜ cent., and Lake Shore advanced 1¾ ⅜ cent. and Pacific Mail 1¾ ⅜ cent. and formed the chief features of the market. The advance in other active stocks averaged about 1 ⅜ cent.

Western Union	68¾	New Jersey Central	111
Quicksilver	33¾	St. Paul	53¼
Adams Express	88	do pref	77¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	88	Toledo & Wabash	64
American Express	60¾	do pref	94
U. S. Express	60¾	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	48¾	Terre Haute	18
New York Central	93	do pref	50
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¾	Chicago & Alton	116¾
Erie	32½	do preferred	118
Erie preferred	64	Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Hudson	121	C. C. & C.	102
do pref	128	Burlington & Quincy	137
Reading	111¾	Lake Shore	91¼
Mich Central	118	Panama	138½
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	125¾
Northwestern com	61¾	Union Pacific	37¾
do pref	89½	C. P. Bonds	103½
Rock Island	103¾	Union	91

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 12, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and a shade lower; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2 $1 19¾@1 20; No 3 $1 18; seller December, $1 19¾@1 20¼; seller last half $1 20¼; seller January $1 21¾; seller February $1 23¾@1 23¾.

CORN—In fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 41¾c; rejected 39½@39¾c; January 42¼c; February 43¾@43¾c; April 45¾@45¾c; May 48¾@48¾c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; No. 2 32c; rejected 28c; January 30¼@30¾c; February 31¾c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; No 2 63¾c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak; No. 2 fall 62¾c; No. 3 spring 57½c.

PORK—Active and advanced; mess $13 15@13 20, was on December 11 at $13 05; seller January $13 10@13 90; March $14 00@14 05; April $14 30, closing at outside figures.

LARD—Declined fair and prices advanced to 8¾@8¾c; January 8¾c; February 9@9¼c; March 9¼@9¾c.

GREEN MEATS—Firm, with an upward tendency; hams 6¾@7¾c; shoulders 4c; short ribs 5¾c; rough 5¾c; short clear 6c.

BULK MEATS—Advanced shoulders 4¼@4¾c; sides 6¾@7c, do clear 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged.

BEEF—Dull; No 1 $9 50@9 87; dressed $4 80@5 50 for common; $4 85@8 87 for good.

WHISKY—Drooping; one sale at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Cotton—Demand fair and advanced; middling uplands 20½c. Flour less active; superfine western and State $4 85@5 25; common to good $5 40@6 65; good to choice $6 60@7 10; white wheat extra $7 15@7 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 50@5 25. Corn meal quiet at $4 25. Whisky steady at $1 00. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1 50@1 54; winter red western $1 58@1 60; amber $1 62@1 65. Rye firmer; Canada in bond 95c. Barley dull; No 2 round State 80c; Canada $1 22½. Malt quiet, but firm. Corn ½@¾c better; No 2 mixed 48½c; in store and afloat, 48¾@49 cents; white western 49@50c; Oats scarcely so firm; western and Ohio 56@57c; western in store 54@54½c; by first shipping 57c; and by canal 58c. Beef quiet and firm. Cotton demand fair and held firm; Rio 17½@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba boxes 10c for fair and 10¾c for shrinkel. Barley is also unchanged, with a light trade demand reported. We quote spring at 80@85c; fall 85@90c. There is little doing in rye in this market, the nominal rated being 90@92c per bush.

HOPS—There is a fair demand for new 71's at 60@70c; old 70's 40c @ 55.

HAY—Baled $22 00@26; wagons $26@30 ₰ ton.

STRAW—There is a fair demand at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10¾@11c; butchers' do 8½; green salted sip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c ₰ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ₰ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $160 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 87@85c ₰ gallon; No 2 at 78 sales; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ₰ gall.

MINOR MEAT—"Saltmore's," "Osbourne" and "Wright's" hams at 15c ₰ lb; "Anderson's" held at 14c.

MILL FEED—We are reforted a fair demand at the following figures: Middlings $2 00 ₰ 100 lbs; seconds $1 25; shorts $1 00; fine feed $1 40; chop feed—corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₰ bushel.

ONIONS—Common $2 25@2 50 ₰ bbl; silver skins $2 75@3 00.

POTATOES—Receipts light and prices firmer and a shade higher; Jersey reds sold at 70 ₰ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00@3 25 ₰ bbl. Peachblows 80@85c ₰ bushel.

PEANUTS—Old stock 10c; new 7½@8c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed turkeys 15@15c ₰ lb; dressed chickens 12½@15c; dressed ducks 13@15c; dressed geese 10@12c; wild turkeys $1 50@2 00; prairie chickens $4 50@5 00 ₰ dozen; pheasants 75c ₰ pair; quail $1 75@2 50 ₰ dozen. Domestic turkies from 12@15c; fat chickens 10c; and quality.

RAGS—The demand continues fair, with sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3 00; 1-lb $6 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 50@6 60 ₰ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $2 85; small lots $2 00 ₰ bbl.

SUMAC—Tennessee 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c ₰ lb.

VENISON—We quote saddles at 15 to 20c ₰ lb; 10@12c ₰ lb; grass weight.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; Monongahela rectified 95c@$1 00 ₰ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; in fact there is scarcely sufficient oil selling to establish prices. Indications point very clearly to the oil trade being transferred to other parts, principally the oil regions.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot 115c; B. O. all year 114c; Parker's $4 30; lower creek $4 75; Oil City $4 75 per barrel.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we quote nominally as follows: Spot 22½c; December 22¾c; January 23¼c; February 23c. These figures include eastern delivery.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 12.—The market was firm and prices unchanged yesterday. Following are the SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 50
2,000 bbls upper road, s o a or year	4 50
1,000 bbls upper road, delivered on 16th inst.	4 60
2,000 bbls lower creek, delivered on 16th inst.	4 65
1,000 bbls, 8 0. all year	4 60
500 bbls so. o. balance of year	4 45
500 bbls spot	4 70
500 bbls Oil City	4 60

NEW YORK, December 12, closing of the 11th.—Market irregular. The reports from the oil regions all excited market and holders are more confident; prices asked 25c higher; selling prices 10@15c. The 24th of the month there were sellers at 23½c; since contract at 22½c and 1,000 bbls B. O. all year, at 23½c; crude in bulk quoted at 13½@14; cases firm at 28@29c. Philadelphia market unsettled with feeble inquiry; sales 3,000 bbls refined at 22c; closing at 22¼c.

OIL CITY, December 12.—Market quiet and weaker; on limy; on lower creek held at $4 65; 47 gravity Oil City at $4 60.

TITUSVILLE, December 12.—Spot $4 60; S. O. all this year $4 30@4 35.

TIDIOUTE, December 12.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70@4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Market steady; S. O. 39½@42c; crude 16¼@16½c; cases 22c; no sales reported; January 22½c; February 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 12.—Market about 50c@1 off yesterday's figures; spot and 16th delivery $4 50; seller all year $4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 12.—Market unchanged at about $4 60. No transactions.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 12.—Market quiet at $4 60.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 12.—Market quiet at $4 60.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Market opened dull but with firm prices. Refined held firm at 24c. We hear of no transactions. Crude quiet and firm; spot sold at 13¾c; lines offered at 13¾c. Nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	304
David Wilkins	Brilliant Oil Works	320
Thomas Bebo	Keystone Oil Works	924
H S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	148
H. McKelvy	Commercial Oil Works	302
P Hutchison	Brilliant Oil Works	918
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	74
Ehrins, Ely & Co	Diamond Oil Works	148
H W C Tweedie	Aladdin Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	294	Brilliant Oil Works	1,232
Keystone Oil Works	924	Standard Oil Works	148
Diamond Oil Works	308	Riverside Oil Works	148
Aladdin Oil Works	240		
Total			3,468

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 11, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Venezia Oil Company, 470 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....626

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

December 11.—The week has been one of considerable activity in pig and wrought iron and in nails, but no changes have occurred in prices. The Southern trade is improving, and, indeed, is improving, as the material sold in this market is better and at lower prices than can be had elsewhere. The receipts of the week in pig iron and nails have been as follows: Iron, 2,600 tons; nails, 1,739 kegs. Shipments—Iron, 2½ tons; nails, 1,057 kegs.

Pig Iron—The market is very active with moderate receipts.

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal

do ton	$41 00@42 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, mill	36 00@37 00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, No. 1	37 00@38 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	37 00@38 00
Western stone-coal, mill	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	39 00@40 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	36 00@37 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	38 00@39 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	37 00@38 00
Tennessee, mill	36 00@37 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla and Red River	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Horse and mule shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 75@6 25, and mule shoes at $6 75@7 25 ₰ keg.

Nails—Prices are firm, while stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 25@4 50; rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1 07½; No 1 red held at $1 41; No 2 $1 37. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; low mixed 49½c; yellow 51c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2, 40½c; Michigan do. Hogs steady at $5 12½. Clover seed steady at $6 60.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 23¾; No 2 $1 20½. Oats drooping; No 2 at 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed 41½c. Rye declined; No. 1 64½c. Barley declined; No. 2 fall 62½c. Hogs advanced to $5 20@5 25.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York

City of Boston	Dec. 14	Liverpool
Columbia	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Calabria	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Helvetia	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Atlantic	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Perreire	Dec. 16	France
City of Paris	Dec. 18	Liverpool
Java	Dec. 20	Liverpool
Nevada	Dec. 20	Liverpool
Batavia	Dec. 23	Liverpool
England	Dec. 23	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 23	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Dec. 23	France
Cuba	Dec. 27	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 27	Liverpool
Tarifa	Dec. 28	Liverpool

1872.

China	Jan. 2	Liverpool
Minnesota	Jan. 3	Liverpool
Parthia	Jan. 6	Liverpool
Idaho	Jan. 10	Liverpool
Algonquin	Jan. 13	Liverpool
Washington	Jan. 13	France

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 13, 1871.

The river is closed, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 48 at 5 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 12, 1871.

River closed, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 36 at 6 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

IRONTON, O., December 12, 1871.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River falling slowly; no ice floating; weather warm and clear; wind south. The Fleetwood left for Cincinnati at 10:00 A. M. The local packets are on time.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE low boat Greenback is laid up at Covington.

THE R. W. Skillinger is running in the Cincinnati and Kanawha river trade.

DECK hands at Memphis demand sixty dollars per month.

THE coalboat men are about making arrangements for breaking the ice in the Monongahela pools.

CAPT. JOHN N. SHUNK is in Louisville, inspecting the new canal.

THE Pides ran into the Converse at Billy Johnson's, Red River, last week, and knocked off forty bales cotton.

THE Mason City Coal and Salt Company, in order to avoid expensive litigation, has gone into bankruptcy.

THE steamer R. E. Lee wants $25,000 damages from the steamer Woodman. When she gets it our readers shall be informed.

TO-DAY the Idlewild takes the place of the transfer steamer Illinois, between Cairo and Columbus. The latter goes to Memphis for repairs.

THE new steamer Sabine was attached by the sheriff at New Albany, on Saturday, for building claims.

A PASSENGER by the Fleetwood, who saw the gorge at Addison, six miles above Gallipolis, reports it hard and fast, and piled up four or five feet high.

THE mouth of the Muskingum river is the safest winter harbor on the Ohio. Its shelter was eagerly sought by the Express, Lanra No. 2, Hope, Only and steamer Ida, on Saturday.

CAPTAIN TOPP, late of the Silver Lake, is building a boat for the Upper Missouri trade, about 150 feet length, with full cabin, and will run between Sioux City and Fort Benton next summer.

SAMUEL COOK, formerly a well known Upper Mississippi steamboat clerk, died at Clinton, Iowa, on last Wednesday, aged thirty-five years. He leaves a wife and two children.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.—The Champion is at work at the mouth of the new canal outlet, pumping the water from the locks, and expects to accomplish it in three or four days.

OLD TIMES.—Duke Ensminger, wharfmaster at Cairo, was a passenger on the old Brandywine when there was but one house in Cairo, and on that occasion saved the life of a young lady.

PITTSBURGH MADE IRON.—The tensile strength of Brown & Co.'s United States boiler plate iron, as determined by Commander Robinson, chief of the Navy Yard at Washington, was found to be 61,857 pounds per square inch.

PASSING AWAY.—Captain James C. Bentley, of New Orleans, for many years a steamboat captain, died on the 10th inst., aged 70 years. He commanded the Glenly Burke and Suttana. He also piloted on the river.

A MEMPHIS dispatch dated the 9th says the John Porter passed Island No. 10 and proceeded down at eight this morning. The Yeager is still fast at Horn Lake. The Little Alps goes to assist the sunken Fanny Brandeis.

THE steamer Belfast from New Orleans at Memphis on the 9th reports freight for Pike river, Red river: Bohair, 5 bbls sugar; Wheeling, 22 bbls sugar; Steubenville, 10 bbls molasses; Pittsburgh, 100 bbls molasses, 5 bbls sugar.

AT Ironton there is a movement to organize a local packet company. Captain Bay proposes to put in the Gladiator, Kenton and Fleetwood, with a capital of $25,000—the line of boats to consist of the Cossaky and Gladiator, Kenton and Fleetwood.

THE people of New Albany are a sensible set. If you have any doubts on the subject read the following: Mr. W. T. Tuley, river editor of the New Albany *Ledger*, has been presented a fine gold watch and chain.

ONE good humored friend that in olden times was engaged in cooking on the river, is now on the firm of Lodi, Son & Company, and gets his meals at the hotel that shall be Salmon Cooley. Give him a call at his location, 201 Liberty street.

THE weather moderated, yesterday being pleasant for the season. Rates of transfer are unchanged. The marks indicated three feet, and about at a stand. Trade and travel are light. Further improvements is looked for until we have a rise of water.

THE Meigs county *Press* says: "In these narrows the ice has run on bank and is piling up. Ohio and State, Huntington, Messenger, Mountain Boy, Emma Graham, Victorine and Nora, the latter with Captain Bowen, J. N. Camden and Condor, where they will remain until the river opens.

WM. Lake, of White Bear, Minnesota, is engaged in building a pleasure steamer to ply on White Bear lake, Minnesota. Rolling Mill and Machine Shops supplied with an engine of from four to six horse power. It will be finished in time for the spring trade.

PERSONS on the recent rise in the river the little boys dug out over three thousand bunches of cocoanuts from the sand bar opposite the Northern Liberties, and two or three cents per bushel.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Now why in the name of common sense don't the Cincinnati *Commercial* "go for them. What right has the boys to get all that cash at the expense of the price? The *Commercial* is neglecting things if those boys don't receive a whole column, double leaded.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says the contract for improvements at Harpeth Shoals have been somewhat retarded. Between 1,600 and 1,700 feet of work has been finished, and when the water falls favorable, the rest will be put through by the first of January next. When completed there will be 8,000 feet of dam work. The surveying party proceed down the river from Harpeth Shoals at the mouth of Red river, to prepare and inspecting the work already constructed. Though the survey for the improvement of the Upper Cumberland has been made, no work will be attempted until some additional appropriation is secured from the Government.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH.—The public is informed, on the authority of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, that the full ship of 2,000 tons burden, then $12,100 to come into New Orleans, loaded or unloaded, and to go out in ballast or cargo of ballast at pleasure, at reasonable tonnage, by doing its own towage, escapes from $9,250 of the above aggregate of so-called port charges. But it does not quite make a saving of $2,850 as compared with the sail vessel; for the towing expenses of the steamer, not to say nothing of original cost, will certainly cover, perhaps far exceed, the difference. Think of $13,100 for the round trip of every 2,000 tons ship! Any man that ventures to enter in any condition, and to leave with a cargo, consisting of the staple export of the city. It appals.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "If our advertisers think the rank our charges too high they can find abundant advertising mediums in abundance. We do not hold a monopoly of newspaper publications, God so. If the Cincinnati dealers in Pittsburgh coal they are not compelled to buy. They can purchase in Kanawha and Pomeroy coal if they choose. Pittsburghers hold no monopoly of coal. They simply hold what they own, just like the Cincinnati. The only difference between our local claims to do as they please with their own property, but deny the same right to Pittsburgh's coin. There is no doubt the *Commercial* being in the same "boat" with the coal kings, as they choose to name them. They have better practice what they preach, assume a virtue if they have it not, go to work and build coal barges and tow coal to the kings of Pittsburgh at once. Remember that delays are dangerous.

THE Mississippi river is 2,616 miles in length, and is 1,620 feet above the level of the Gulf at the initial source. At St. Paul it is 670 feet above the Gulf levels, at Rock Island 560 feet, at Keokuk 480 feet, at St. Louis 400 feet, at Cairo 322 feet, at Memphis 221 feet, at Natchez 66 feet, at New Orleans 15 feet, and at the head of the passes 2 feet 7 inches. At Cairo the river rises 1,614 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and 10,000 feet above the Gulf level. At Fort Snelling it is 1,200 feet above the Gulf. At Rock 252 feet, and at its mouth 160 feet. The Missouri river rises 2,900 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and 7,000 feet above the Gulf level. At Fort Benton it is 2,345 feet above the Gulf, at Sioux City 1,100 feet, at Omaha 1,000 feet. The Ohio river is 699 feet above the Gulf at Pittsburgh, and 422 feet at Cincinnati.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The Illinois got off the bar at Platin Rock to-day, and now lies at the bank in a good harbor. Her drainage will be light, and as soon as the river opens she will be brought up and placed in the docks. Nicholas Brannon and Jo. Todd, pilots of the Ace of Clubs No. 4, have arrived here from 660 miles above Sioux City, where the boat is laid up. Navigation experienced no difficulty in descending Sioux City. The importance of the Mississippi river to St. Louis, in her local business daily grows more apparent; all branches of business are paralyzed, and a Sunday like quiet pervades the whole city. The limited railroad resources and enormous high tariffs, rule her almost entirely out of the southern market, and the Ohio and other rivers have control of which would otherwise come here. The prospects at present are favorable to a long and cold winter, and many think that the river will not be open until February. The river continues to fall, and the ice is gaining in strength and quantity. Thermometer 28°, and falling."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co, m	1	Superior Mills, m	1
J W Porter, m	1	Harbaugh, M & O., m	4
Hallman & H., m	1	Graff, B & Co., m	3
Loomis & C., m	1	Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	4
Total			16

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.	
Byers McC. & Co, o.	1	Brown & Co, o.	3
Lewis & Rossiter, b.	2	Moorhead & Co., o.	3
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.	
Nimick & Co., b	1	Moorhead & Co., b	3
Coleman, R A Co., o.	1	J Moorhead & Co., m	1
Shoenberger, B A Co., o	1		
Total			18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

|

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prince's Condition More Hopeful.

LONDON, December 13.—An official dispatch from Sandringham this morning says the condition of the Prince of Wales is without alteration. The Prince takes food, and has been twice lucid at intervals, but sleep is badly wanted. His condition is, however, somewhat more hopeful.

At a meeting of Welshmen last night, a vote was passed expressive of condolence with the Queen and Princess Alexandra. All festivities are postponed.

The cable telegram announcing that prayers have been offered in America for the recovery of the Prince is well received by the English press.

Parliament meets on the 23d of January.

Miscellaneous.

ROME, December 12.—The Italian budget shows a deficit of one hundred and sixty millions of lire.

BERLIN, December 12.—Herr Von Arnim has been appointed German Ambassador to France, and leaves in a few days for Versailles.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1871.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

A committee from the Internationals waited on the Police Commissioners this afternoon, to ask permission to parade next Sunday in honor of Rossini. Mayor Hall, who is by virtue of his office a member of the Board, was not present, but sent a communication to the effect that he would be glad to meet the International committee at a public meeting on the subject. This suggestion the committee declined to entertain. The Police Commissioners refused to grant permission for a demonstration on Sunday next, but without expressing any opinion or giving any explanation. A committee of Internationals, consisting of Banks, Nicholas and Francois, leave on night for Albany, and will wait on the Governor to-morrow.

THE "LITTLE RUBY PETER B."

The present management of the Department of Public Parks have discovered from the records that during the eighteen months which Peter B. Sweeney was President of the Commission, six millions of money was squandered, that sum being $1,000,000 in excess of the the total amount expended on the parks during the thirteen years of the former administration of Col. Stebbens and Controller Green, who are again in charge. It is rumored that Peter B. Sweeney is preparing to leave the city, and detectives are said to be closely watching his movements.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI AND TERRE HAUTE NARROW GAUGE.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—General Robert A. Hunter, of Bloomington, Ind., addressed merchants on Change to-day relative to the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Narrow-Gauge Railway. They ask a subscription from Cincinnati of $500,000, one-half paid when fifty miles of the road is ready for the ties and iron, and the remainder on the completion of the road. The people along the route have subscribed, he said, nearly $500,000. The road is intended to pass through Dearborn, Ripley, Decatur, Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe, Owen, Clay and Vigo counties, Indiana, with a branch running from Bloomington through Greene and Sullivan counties to the Wabash river. While the road laps a fine agricultural district from Cincinnati to Terre Haute, which it reaches are specially urged as an inducement for Cincinnati support.

BUSINESS FOR INTEREST ON BONDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad have been authorized by the Court to borrow money to pay all the interest due on bonds issued prior to 1869, and also to pay the interest that will accrue till the sale of the road.

Hon. T. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and a number of other leading railroad men, arrived here this evening.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1871, 7:20 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall very generally on Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States, with cloud and rain to-night in the Gulf States, and threatening weather on Wednesday from the lower lakes to the Middle and Southern Atlantic coast. The low pressure in Illinois will probably move east and northeastward, succeeded by southeasterly winds in the Middle States and by rain to-night by increasing northwesterly winds on Lake Michigan. Areas of rain are apparently developing in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Lake Michigan and Lower Canada. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Chicago.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George Day, a watchman on a towboat, was arrested at New Albany, Ind., yesterday, for attempting a rape upon Fannie Tucker, aged eighteen. Day was held in five hundred dollars bonds to appear for trial.

The National Inventors' Association will hold a grand exhibition of national industries, embracing new inventions, works of art, etc., at Central Music Hall, in Cleveland, opening December 21st and continuing five weeks.

It is reported that the jury in the Blackburn-Lovell case at Chillicothe, Ohio, delayed the verdict because some were favorable to murder in the first degree, but that none were favored acquittal. There was considerable applause at the result, which was promptly checked by the Judge.

It is authoritatively stated in Scranton, Pa., that the companies operating coal mines in the Lackawanna Valley have determined to order no reductions in the miners' wages for the new year. All the late rumors about an impending suspension are purely sensational.

A destructive fire occurred in Hoosdale, Wayne county, Pa., yesterday afternoon, destroying fifty thousand dollars worth of property. The hardware store of Hartley & Rogers, Horne's stove store, Brady's drug store, and Scott's shoe store were burned. Loss covered by insurance.

No demonstration will be made at Toronto in honor of Alexis, when he arrives in that city on Thursday.

The annual report of the Ohio Reform School for boys was filed with Governor Hayes yesterday. The whole number of inmates in the institute during the year was 819; number discharged during the year 122; number remaining 733.

A banquet was given at Cincinnati last night by the Internal Revenue officers of Ohio to Geo. B. Williams, who recently resigned the position of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will leave in a few days for Japan for the purpose of introducing the American system of revenue in that country.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Two Steamers Snagged—One Sunk.

MEMPHIS, December 12.—The steamer Celeste, belonging to the Memphis and Arkansas Packet Company, struck a snag near Pine Bluff last evening and sunk in seven feet of water. It is believed she will prove a total loss. She was valued at $7,000, and insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for $8,000. The Pat Cleburne, belonging to the same company, struck a snag about twenty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas yesterday and knocked a hole in her bow. She took considerable water, damaging her cargo. She reached here to-day, entered protest, and goes on the docks.

The weather is clear and pleasant; river declining. Arrived—Mattie Ragan, Evansville. Departed—Marion City, Vicksburg; Liberty, Arkansas River; Legal Tender, White river; Argosy and barges, New Orleans; Great Republic, Indiana, Cairo.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 12.—River falling; eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—The gorge above the piers of the bridge moved a short distance this afternoon, but lodged against the breakwater and has since been stationary. The gorge at Widow Waters's Landing, twenty-five miles below the city, is expected to break up soon, which will give an open river to Cairo, there being no ice below the former point. The water is very low, however, the pilot of the Hensley, which reached Cairo yesterday from Platin Rock, reporting but two feet ten inches on the bars. Weather clear and quite warm, with south wind. Boats will begin loading to-morrow for below.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 12.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 17c; net receipts 1,865 bales; gross 2,209 stock 3,391.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 12.—Buyers and sellers apart and tendency upward; middlings 19¾@19¾c; net receipts 2,838 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,735 bales; coastwise 1,568 bales; sales 400; stock 3,970.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 12.—Cotton strong; middlings 19½c; net receipts 1,029 bales; exports, continent 360 bales; sales 900 bales; stock 30,154.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 12.—Cotton very firm; holders asking nigher rates.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Molasses firmer; inferior 28c; common 30a31c; fair 34a36c; prime 40a42c; strictly prime to choice 43a46c. Other articles unchanged. Cotton active; good ordinary 18¾a18¾c; low middling 19¾c; middlings 19¾a19¾c; sales 6,300 bales; receipts 15,095 bales; exports to Liverpool 8,758 bales; to Boston 1,468 bales; to coastwise 127,784 bales.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 11.—Wheat dull and declined; extra $1 99; No. 1 white $1 45¾; No 2 amber $1 40. Corn firm at 56c. Oats dull and advanced to 41a42c. Dressed hogs, all weights, $5 25. Clovereed $6 90.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO, December 12, 6 P. M.—Hogs closed quiet and weak at $3 90@4 37½. Total receipts to-day 30,000.

OHIO NEWS.

A new Presbyterian Church was dedicated at Leetonia on Sunday last.

The Niles people have appointed a committee to correspond with the proper parties to ascertain what will be sufficient inducement to locate a rail mill at Niles and to tender to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company ten acres of land on which to locate works.

The Cincinnati Typographical Union has paid out $2,000 in the way of benefits on the death of members during the past year.

George W. Elrick, of Zanesville, got off a big spree by committing suicide.

A gentleman and two ladies of Richwood, Union county, were riding out on the night of December 1d, when the horses took fright and started to run. The gentleman had on a large pair of gloves, and when the team started, as he attempted to pull on them, the gloves came off and he fell forward out of the buggy, receiving slight injuries. One of the ladies was thrown from the buggy, receiving her cut but fatal injuries, while as Miss Baldwin was thrown out and had her neck broken by the buggy passing over her.

SEVEN native Chinese preachers will be admitted into the several conferences of the current conference year, among the Methodists in the United States; four have already been, and three more are to be admitted—one in the Vermont, Black River and Baltimore Conferences.

THE Legislature of the State of Illinois proposes to degrade teams and dignify druggery, by reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to two thousand dollars a year, leaving that of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and other routine officers at four thousand. The proposition honors neither the minds nor hearts of its originators.

CITY MATTERS

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, December 12, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Weather.	Quantity of Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.77	20	S W	3	Cloudy	0.04
Cleveland, O.	29.77	30	S W	11	Cloudy	0.01
Chicago, Ill.	29.73	35	S W	12	Cloudy	0.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.73	30	S W	12	Cloudy	0.00
Cleveland, O.	29.87	32	S W	10	Cloudy	0.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	29.92	38	S W	7	Cloudy	0.00
Detroit, Mich.	29.82	28	S W	11	Cloudy	0.01
Toledo, Ohio.	29.87	30	S W	9	Cloudy	0.00
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	44	S W	4	Cloudy	0.00
New Orleans, La.	29.96	64	S E	6	Cloudy	0.04
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.87	30	S W	4	Cloudy	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	29.97	46	S W	4	Cloudy	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	29.98	38	S W	1	Cloudy	0.00
Pond, Minn.	29.74	30	S W	18	Cloudy	0.00
Vicksburg.	30.15	62	S E	9	Cloudy	0.00

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, light; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE M'CABE WILL CASE.

Yesterday's Developments.

Yesterday the McCabe will case, which has been dragging its slow length along before Register Gray, was up again.

Prof. J. M. Pryor was sworn, and stated that he knew Mr. McCabe, and had met him frequently since 1865; he was deeply interested in the school property; had no other impression in 1870 than that Mr. McCabe was of sound mind; never knew any impairment of Mr. McCabe's mental faculties up to July, 1870; after that time witness was absent from the city.

Very Rev. Hicker sworn—I knew James McCabe; did not recollect seeing him on the 10th of October, 1870.

Mr. McClurg, counsel for the prosecution, offered the records of the Recorder's office, volume 95, page 360, recording the deed from James McCabe to Annie Cabe for the payment of $8,470, in two equal annual installments, and also marginal entry of satisfaction in full by James McCabe, dated 1872.

Question.—Were you present when this entry of satisfaction was made?

Objected to by Mr. Mitchell as irrelevant, and not rebutting testimony.

Answer—I was present when the book was presented for satisfaction, and saw Mr. McCabe sign his name; cannot say whether he was in his right mind or not; he was requested to sign and he did it.

Q.—Did you or did you not at that time see or hear anything which led you to believe that he was not competent to perform the act?

Objected to by Mr. Mitchell as a leading question.

A.—From his general debility I could easily infer that his mental powers were failing.

Q.—Please answer the question as put.

A.—Well, I saw evidently from his bodily infirmities that he was not competent. There was evident, audible applause at the result, which was promptly checked by the Judge.

It is authoritatively stated in Scranton, Pa., that the companies operating coal mines in the Lackawanna Valley have determined to order no reductions in the miners' wages for the new year. All the late rumors about an impending suspension are purely sensational.

A destructive fire occurred in Hoosdale, Wayne county, Pa., yesterday afternoon, destroying fifty thousand dollars worth of property. The hardware store of Hartley & Rogers, Horne's stove store, Brady's drug store, and Scott's shoe store were burned. Loss covered by insurance.

No demonstration will be made at Toronto in honor of Alexis, when he arrives in that city on Thursday.

The annual report of the Ohio Reform School for boys was filed with Governor Hayes yesterday. The whole number of inmates in the institute during the year was 819; number discharged during the year 122; number remaining 733.

A banquet was given at Cincinnati last night by the Internal Revenue officers of Ohio to Geo. B. Williams, who recently resigned the position of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will leave in a few days for Japan for the purpose of introducing the American system of revenue in that country.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Two Steamers Snagged—One Sunk.

MEMPHIS, December 12.—The steamer Celeste, belonging to the Memphis and Arkansas Packet Company, struck a snag near Pine Bluff last evening and sunk in seven feet of water. It is believed she will prove a total loss. She was valued at $7,000, and insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for $8,000. The Pat Cleburne, belonging to the same company, struck a snag about twenty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas yesterday and knocked a hole in her bow. She took considerable water, damaging her cargo. She reached here to-day, entered protest, and goes on the docks.

The weather is clear and pleasant; river declining. Arrived—Mattie Ragan, Evansville. Departed—Marion City, Vicksburg; Liberty, Arkansas River; Legal Tender, White river; Argosy and barges, New Orleans; Great Republic, Indiana, Cairo.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 12.—River falling; eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—The gorge above the piers of the bridge moved a short distance this afternoon, but lodged against the breakwater and has since been stationary. The gorge at Widow Waters's Landing, twenty-five miles below the city, is expected to break up soon, which will give an open river to Cairo, there being no ice below the former point. The water is very low, however, the pilot of the Hensley, which reached Cairo yesterday from Platin Rock, reporting but two feet ten inches on the bars. Weather clear and quite warm, with south wind. Boats will begin loading to-morrow for below.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 12.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 17c; net receipts 1,865 bales; gross 2,209 stock 3,391.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 12.—Buyers and sellers apart and tendency upward; middlings 19¾@19¾c; net receipts 2,838 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,735 bales; coastwise 1,568 bales; sales 400; stock 3,970.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 12.—Cotton strong; middlings 19½c; net receipts 1,029 bales; exports, continent 360 bales; sales 900 bales; stock 30,154.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 12.—Cotton very firm; holders asking nigher rates.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Molasses firmer; inferior 28c; common 30a31c; fair 34a36c; prime 40a42c; strictly prime to choice 43a46c. Other articles unchanged. Cotton active; good ordinary 18¾a18¾c; low middling 19¾c; middlings 19¾a19¾c; sales 6,300 bales; receipts 15,095 bales; exports to Liverpool 8,758 bales; to Boston 1,468 bales; to coastwise 127,784 bales.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 11.—Wheat dull and declined; extra $1 99; No. 1 white $1 45¾; No 2 amber $1 40. Corn firm at 56c. Oats dull and advanced to 41a42c. Dressed hogs, all weights, $5 25. Clovereed $6 90.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO, December 12, 6 P. M.—Hogs closed quiet and weak at $3 90@4 37½. Total receipts to-day 30,000.

OHIO NEWS.

A new Presbyterian Church was dedicated at Leetonia on Sunday last.

The Niles people have appointed a committee to correspond with the proper parties to ascertain what will be sufficient inducement to locate a rail mill at Niles and to tender to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company ten acres of land on which to locate works.

The Cincinnati Typographical Union has paid out $2,000 in the way of benefits on the death of members during the past year.

George W. Elrick, of Zanesville, got off a big spree by committing suicide.

A gentleman and two ladies of Richwood, Union county, were riding out on the night of December 1d, when the horses took fright and started to run. The gentleman had on a large pair of gloves, and when the team started, as he attempted to pull on them, the gloves came off and he fell forward out of the buggy, receiving slight injuries. One of the ladies was thrown from the buggy, receiving her cut but fatal injuries, while as Miss Baldwin was thrown out and had her neck broken by the buggy passing over her.

SEVEN native Chinese preachers will be admitted into the several conferences of the current conference year, among the Methodists in the United States; four have already been, and three more are to be admitted—one in the Vermont, Black River and Baltimore Conferences.

THE Legislature of the State of Illinois proposes to degrade teams and dignify druggery, by reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to two thousand dollars a year, leaving that of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and other routine officers at four thousand. The proposition honors neither the minds nor hearts of its originators.

MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production—Development—Number of New Wells Drilling—Stock of Petroleum in the Region—Shipments—The Price, Exports, &c., &c.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday contains its monthly statement of the condition of matters in the oil regions during November. We extract the following:

The daily production of the oil region for November shows an increase over that of the preceding month of about five hundred barrels, or a total production of 528,661 barrels, against 529,877 for the preceding month.

There has been the same difficulty experienced this month in obtaining a report of stocks in certain localities that there was in the month previous, and while we do not vouch for the correctness of the stocks as given in one or two instances, yet we believe upon the whole they are nearly correct.

Instead of relying upon a report of stocks and shipments alone for the average daily production, we have this month depended upon the farm and district reports, and the report of stocks as given, and estimated, with the shipments, has been used only as a means to prove the correctness of the former.

The principal decline for the month occurred in the vicinity of Reno where it reached about one hundred barrels daily, and at Church Run, near Titusville, where the yield declined about seventy barrels per day.

Upon the James McCray farm, near Petroleum Center, the decline amounted to fifty-eight barrels per day, while the Columbia farm shows a daily production of twenty-four barrels less than in October. The Dalzell, Central and other farms also exhibit a falling off. In the vicinity of Tidioute there was a decline upon several tracts, the principal decrease, however, occurring upon the Tidioute and Warren tract, where it reached fifty-two barrels per day, and upon the Hackett, Baker and Alcorn tracts, where it amounted to sixty barrels daily.

The Keystone Oil Company's tract also shows a slightly decreased yield.

The older tracts, in the vicinity of Shamburg and Bonnerville, fell off gradually, as did those in the vicinity of Scrubgrass and Foster, upon the Allegheny.

The following table shows the production for November:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for November, 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each	477,972
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	22,189
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	499,261
Stock on hand November 1st	503,574
Stock on hand December 1st	532,974
Add increase on December 1st	29,400
Total production during November	528,661
Average per day for 30 days	17,622
Average per day in November, 1870	18,012
Daily increase November, 1870, over November, 1871	340

The largest increase in any locality during the month occurred in the Dawson Run district, near Pithole, where it amounted to a trifle over four hundred barrels daily.

In the Parker's Landing territory there was an increase of more than two hundred barrels per day.

Upon the New York and Allegheny Oil Co.'s tract, near Tidioute, the production increased nearly 2 barrels per day, while the Hickory district shows a gain of nearly fifty barrels.

East Sandy, production of sixty barrels a day larger than that of October, and the Mitchell farm, near Mosiertown, increased 15 yield forty barrels daily. The Rynd & Steele farms, upon Oil creek, and the Cracberry and Franklin districts show a small gain.

There are many other tracts which show a slight gain in production, varying from five to ten barrels, increase or decrease, but which as a whole do not materially affect the aggregate from the previous month.

On the first of December there were 481 wells drilling on the principal farms and tracts in the region.

DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

The point at which the largest number of wells are going down, and where the most extensive operations are being conducted, is at Parker's Landing and the vicinity, including the Bull Run district near the mouth of Clarion river. The number of drilling wells in this vicinity is about the same as at the close of October, and there is little prospect of there being any marked decline in operations in this vicinity during the winter months. Upon Church Run there are few wells drilling, than upon the first of November, but the territory has by no means been exhausted, nor the limits reached. At Brady's Bend and the East Sandy district, numerous wells are being drilled with fair indications of success for the majority of them.

At Enterprise and upon the Colorado tracts the production fell off slightly during the month, but many wells are being drilled, although the general appearance of this direction for several months to come.

The principal point of attraction among operators upon the upper and lower creeks, during the month under review, has been the Dawson run district, near Pithole, which is noted as the site of the largest flowing well in the State. Notwithstanding that approach of winter, preparations for new wells are being made in this locality, and by the middle of December nearly twenty wells were in process of drilling at this point. The Laughlin well, which is the first and only well of importance in the region, has flowed at various rates during the month, but did not commence yielding its largest production until about the 22d of November, when for a few days the production reached nearly one thousand barrels daily.

Among the wells being drilled upon this territory there is considerable interest in a large portion of them